NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 55 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8,0-0
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡..		10000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer,

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£65 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD *	6,060
14th May	MASULA *	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	A Steamer.*	..

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
4th Mar.	NAGPORE *† ..	5,283	
12th ,,	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
18th ,,	ALIPORE*† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

6th March	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
7th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
9th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
11th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	7th Mar.
Marioka Maru.	T. Moroi	4169	18th Feb.	7th Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	U. Sugaki	4364	4th Mar.	17th Mar.
Hakodate Maru	S. Kameyama.	5303	5th Mar.	19th Mar
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura	5973	17th Mar.	1st April

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For	3rd Class without food
	Rs.
Singapore	84
Hongkong	108
Shanghai	128
Kobe	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	14 Feb.	5th Mar.
Saka Maru	S. Tanaka	5514	22 Feb	8 ,,
* Tacoma Maru.	S. Kojima	5850	23 ,,	11 ,,
*Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	13 Mar.	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	5750	28 Mar.	11 April.

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22156 Telegrams, "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd, Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00 000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,30,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date

INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
with any other in Field.
Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ——
(1) S. R. SARDESAI,
Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) S. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond Manager Head Office, AJMER.

NOTE:—Wanted AGENTS on Liberal Commission.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY!

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

ESTABLISHED—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor Premium Re 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Benal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
For particulars apply to:— 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay,
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar;—

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—*For Gujrat, Kathiawar,*
Raipur, Naiwada
No. 149/2 Ahmedabad.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—GRADUATES for temporary clerkships in the Surgeon General's Office, Poona, on Rs. 70 p.m. Preference will be given to applicants belonging to the backward classes. Apply to the SURGEON GENERAL with the GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, Poona

A F 99

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT (Gujrati or Daxani Hindoo) for a Pedhi; only experienced man and strong in English need apply with stating pay, age and qualification to Box No. 702, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." Typist will get preference.

A M864

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHURI, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A 22797

WANTED—A GRADUATE, Strong in English and Science and also a GYMNAST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, Edward Smarak Vinaya Mandir Borsad, District Kaira.

A 22819

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Young and Active TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our seamless quilts, towels bed cases, mercerised honey-comb towels, yarn honey-comb towels, kerchiefs, pillow cases, pillows, chair-quilts, old and new pattern bed sheets, etc., etc., throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and Rangoon on liberal Commission A cash security of Rs. 30 essential. Apply sharp to:—THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE WORKS, Kuppam, (S. India).

A M872

HOUSES : FLATS TO LET

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at Garden Lane, Khotwadi. For inquiries see Mrs. JAL VAKIL, at Alexandra House, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay.

C 871

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

WANTED—5 seater SECOND-HAND CAR in really good condition for immediate use. Apply giving full particulars and minimum price TAYABALI, Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road.

JA M873

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Government announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE are REMOVING our Offices from the 1st of March, 1925, to Ground Floor, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummam Street, Fort Bombay. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO.

M844

WANTED.

A competent man for the non-Government post of Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council. Only outdoor men who have had some experience of Scouting need apply.

Must be prepared to act as Treasurer of the Scout funds, to travel on inspection duty and to edit the Headquarters Gazette.

Pay from 600 rupees a month and travelling expenses according to Civil Service Regulation. Engagement to last for one year in the first instance from early March, but it is expected that the post will be permanent.

Applications should be forwarded to the undersigned immediately, stating qualifications, age, etc.

A. C. MILLER,
Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council.

4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road,
Poona, 18th February, 1925.

22802

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 15th and 22nd February and 1st and 8th March 1925, owing to the necessity for special works, there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 16/0 Hours.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent

Bombay, 4th February, 1925.

22813

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 1st of March, 1925, the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Bank has been REMOVED to the WATSONS HOTEL BUILDING, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road.

22816

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Holi) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order,
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1925. 22806

TO BE LET

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.

M839

NOTICE.

WANTED—A PERSIAN GRADUATE for Gadag Municipal High School. The employee shall have to execute a bond to serve for 5 years. Apply with testimonials stating pay and terms so as to reach the undersigned before 10th March, 1925.

S. C. HAMSAGAR,
Chairman School Board,
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.

Gadag Betgeri,
Municipal Office, 1-3-1925. 22812

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HEIJIN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 4th March, 1925 from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Right of removing and utilising blood produced in the Bandra Slaughter Houses for a period of three years, commencing from 1st April, 1925, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1925.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

In all about 30 buffaloes, 160 to 180 cows and bullocks and 2,000 to 1,800 sheep and goats are slaughtered daily at the Bandra Slaughter Houses. It is roughly estimated that about 9,000 to 10,000 lbs. of dry blood is produced monthly. This is based on approximation and no guarantee as to the number of animals or the number of lbs. of dry blood can be given.

Contractors who agree to provide sealed boilers for boiling blood will have preference.

The forms of Tender and particulars and conditions of right will be issued to any one desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

Market Office,
A. C. Markets,
3rd March, 1925. 22808

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, in Municipal Offices, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1925, for the supply of

(1) Diets,
(2) Clothing, and
(3) Miscellaneous Articles

to the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, for the period ending 31st March, 1926.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. The President reserves the right to accept quotations for any one or more of the tendered Schedules, and does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the President,
J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Ag. Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum.

Municipal Office,
Fort, Bombay,
4th March, 1925. 22813

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting held on Monday, the 23rd February, 1925, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1924, at Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1925, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 14th February, 1925, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, dated 23rd February, 1925.

22747

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 27th Feb., 1925.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from the 1st March, 1925, two train services one Local Mixed between Botad and Dhandhuka only and another through passenger service between Botad and Ahmedabad) will run on the Botad-Dhandhuka Section of the B. S. Railway to the following timings.

		Local Mixed	Through passenger
Train from Wadhwan Jn.	arr	6 15	.....
Train from Bhavnagar Ter.	arr.	8 41	13 35
Train from Jasdan	arr.	.....	12 45
Botad Junction	dep.	9 15	13 55
Dhandhuka	arr.	11 30	15 35
Train to Ahmedabad	dep.	.....	15 50

Through train from Botad to arrive Ahmedabad at 20-35.
Gujarat Mail departs from Ahmedabad at 21-15.
Gujarat Mail from Bombay arrives Ahmedabad at 7-55.
Through train for Botad to depart from Ahmedabad at 9-0.

		Local Mixed	Through passenger
Train from Ahmedabad to Dhandhuka	arr.	.....	13 45
Train from Ahmedabad to Dhandhuka	dep.	17 45	14 0
Botad Junction	arr.	20 5	15 40
Train to Bhavnagar Terminus	arr.	20 46	16 3
Train to Wadhwan Junction	dep.	21 50	.....
Train to Jasdan	dep.	.....	16 30

P. M. MEWAR,
for Traffic Superintendent.

22814

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIV OFFICER on a pay of Rs. 200-10-300 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 5 and two SUPERVISORS, one GRADUATE on a pay of Rs. 80-5-150 and one UNDERGRADUATE on Rs. 60 4-120 plus Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance each for the school Board Panch Mahals. Sanskrit and Persian knowing candidates will be preferred. Apply sharp with qualifications and testimonials to the U/S before 20th March 1925.

PRESIDENT,
District Local Board,
Panch Mahals, GODHRA

Dated 26th Feb. 1925. 22790

SHARES LOST.

ORDINARY SHARES CERTIFICATES Nos. 154901 to 154920 and Preference Shares Nos. 15491 and 15492 in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta, standing in the name of Birdhichand Dugar having been LOST about March last, the Company has been requested to issue duplicates.

M866

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of DAYARAM GIRDHAR MISRA, of Lakapat Bunder in Cutch District, a Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, by profession an Astrologer and Veda reciter ..... Deceased.

Bai MANGLI, widow of Dayaram Girdhar Misra, of Karachi, Inhabitant, presently residing at Barbhai Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Dayaram Girdhar, according to the tenor of the Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 26th day of February, 1925.
Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

A True Copy,
MANILAL HARIDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

22811

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOOSTAD KHODADAD IRANI, of Bombay, Irani Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being partly on the Eastern side of the Public Road leading to Byculla known as Foras Road and partly of the Public Road known as Sukhlaji Street and on the Southern side of Kamatipura 10th Street in the Registration District and Sub-District and Island of Bombay, comprising of two plots, one of which contains by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and is of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure and the other of which contains by admeasurement 104 square yards and is of Government Leasehold Tenure, both which said two plots of land are together bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or late belonging to Khambatwalla Borah, on or towards the West partly by Foras Road, and partly by Sukhlaji Street, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 10th Street and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage which said pieces of land are registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4933, New No. 11161, Old Survey No. 4628 and New Survey No. 2/6833, and portion of Old Nos. 71, 83 New Nos. A/16079, 16087, and New Survey No. 1A/6833 and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1909, 1910, 868, 2246 and 2247, and Street Nos. 148, 150, 152, 95, 97, 2 and 3 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1925.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

22815

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIKALWADI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 584 of 1924 (Aishabai vs. Deudali Sale), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land admeasuring about 675 sq. yds, situate at Tardeo, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5/7045 and 5A/7045 and Cadastral Survey No. 293 Tardeo Division and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the property of G. D. Andrade on or towards the West by property of Shivaji Hema on the North by Chickalwadi Lane and on the South by property of Mr. Chothia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc. by order of the Office concerned:—

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Rubber tyred landaulette bay Arab horse and harness.
1 English built Victoria.
2 Bazar gharries.
One De Dion Landaulette in good running order.
3 Bazar Vans.
One Australian Horse.
Two Ponies.
One Cart Horse.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM, NEAR MATUNGA ROAD RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from Mr. Lalubhai Tribhuwandas and Jamnabai, wife of the said Lalubhai Tribhuwandas, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Narayan Maheshwar Namjoshi, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of March, 1922, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Mahim, near Matunga Road Railway Station, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,088 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 491, New No. 4827, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 2/162, and bounded on the East by the property of Manilal Purshotam, on the West by the property belonging to the Mortgagor, on the North partly by the property of N. N. Ketkar and partly by the property of Hormusji Nawroji Davar, and on the South by the property of B. N. Madhiwalla and the buildings, whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 63, 63-A and 64, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office at No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.

Royal Opera House.

TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 and 10.

THE KING OF LAUGHTER

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

SAFETY LAST

The world's greatest comedian in the biggest comedy ever filmed.

7 Reels of back-aching side-splitting laughter mixed with nerve tingling thrills.

The only man who did'nt smile was Harold Lloyd's life insurance agent.

Imagine climbing up the outside of a 12-storey building. Harold does this.

You start laughing when the lights go down. You can't laugh when they go up again—you are two weary.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL

Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Re. 2-4, Re. 1-8, As. 12, As. 6 (including tax)

BOOKING OFFICE OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 7th Mar. 1925, at (8-30 p.m.)
MRUCHAKATIKA.

SUNDAY, 8th March 1925, at (3 p.m. Noon)
MANAPAMANA

Manager.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 55

CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED

MIRACULOUS CURES FOR ALL DISEASES.

Excellent Tonic Suited for the Rich and High Class.

Call at 46, Rahim Building, Parel Tram Terminus, Bombay. 12

TIME 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. & after 8 P.M.

Upcountry Clients,-Please Correspond by Letter.

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION

452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:

1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Heyday) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges:—Total 452 items.

Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-

SEAL & Co., P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 4.

Heijin Maru, Suzuki, Kobe.
Aras, Sutherland, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.

Nagpur, Bedwell, Kobe.
Gharinda, Tukny, Rangoon.
City of Exeter, Elliott, Liverpool.
Mandala, Kitson, Antwerp.

LOADING.

March 4.

Steamer Nizam for Java.
Steamer British Holly for Mahomerah.
Steamer Aras for Mahomerah.
Steamer Chenab for Persian Gulf.

S S Heijin Maru:—The N Y K steamer Heijin Maru 2719 tons, Captain U Suzuki, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Nagpur:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Nagpur, 3271 tons, Captain L A Bedwell, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai etc. with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gharinda, 3212 tons, Captain H W Takney will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S City of Exeter:—The City Line steamer City of Exeter, 5023 tons, Captain A J Elliott will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5190 tons, Captain A J Kitson, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Winkfield, Rangoon, not fixed, M M and Co.
2 Domala, Antwerp, (not fixed) M M Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 14/3/25 P & O S N Co.
3 Massilia, Liverpool, 11/3, Graham T Co.
4 Rotenfels, Hamburg N. F. T M Co.
4 Trautenfels) 3924, Karachi N F, L Edwards Ltd.
6 City of Simla, 5943, K'chi 5/3 K N & Co.
9 Theodoro, 3634, Sharpness, N.F. T M & Co.
8 Nippon 2521 Dunkirk 28/2 Graham Trading Co.
10 Trecarrel 3198, Antwerp 5/3 M M and Co.
12 Jalavijaya 2297, Co., 8/3, S S N Co.
16 Trecarne 2679, L'pool, 1/3 M M & Co.
17 Tregenell 3178 Genoa, 7/3 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalashar 3381, R'goon 3/3 Scindia S N Co.
5 City of Milan 2558, Dunkirk 5/3 K N & Co.
6 Aufora, 3590, K'chi, 4/2, M Italiana.
8 Tacoma Maru 3842 Kobe, 15/3 O S K.
9 Lahore, Kobe, 9/3/25, M M and Co.
12 & 13 Morioka Maru, 3,096, Kobe, 1/3. N Y Kaisha.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe 11/3/25, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shensei Maru, 3,403, Kobe, N F, N Y Kaisha.
C & R Cormara 2973 K'chi, N.F. M M & Co.
D & E Indus Maru, Kobe, 3/3 O S Kaisha.
F Zaandijk 2150 Antwerp, N.F. Graham's Trdg. Co.
H Bankura, Busreh (not fixed) M M Co.
K Shaka Maru 3385, N. F. N.F. O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi 2681 N F. N.F. Scindia S N. Co.
P Steeleville 2300, Liverpool N F Graham Tradjer Co.
P Burmese Prince 3031 Dunkirk N.F. Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS

Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Rampura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong due about 4th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbride due about 12th March, Agent J F Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall, due aebout 6th March, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels due about 6th March, Agent L Edward.
Wolfsberg due about 14th March, Agent L Edward.
Holenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Stermfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Atna (not fixed) Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 6th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Schiedijk due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sandon Hull due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 8th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 5th March, Agent N Y Kaisha
Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 16th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapora due about 4th April Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

March 4.

S S Hartfield for New York:—46 cwt kaloonja seed M Thadan and Co; 24 bales fox skins (for furs) Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 129 cwt gum kadaya S Chapsey and Co.

S S Zandijk for Barcelona:—600 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co; 135 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Zandijk for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Trecarna for Dunkirk:—350 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton Arjan Khimji and Co. 119 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co; 330 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co; 660 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 336 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Trecarna for Havre:—100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 122 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros

S S Trecarrel for Antwerp:—28 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co; 55 bales cotton Weld and Co; 100 bales hemp H Govindji; 50 bales hemp G Puransao; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Trecarrel for Ghent:—220 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—3900 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 110 bales cotton fly oily Khimji Visram and Co. 50 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co; 50 bales cotton waste Khimji Visram and Co; 60 bales cotton E D Tata and Co Ltd; 120 bales cotton H M Mehta and Co; 44 bales wool C Ramswarup; 20 bales wool M Mangalchand; 51 bales wool G Gumanmall; 15 bales wool C Kunjlal; 8 bales wool K Rekhabdas; 21 bales wool D Kundanmall.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—72 bundles shooks S S Miranda; 12 bundles hoops (12 cwt) S S Miranda; 6 casks heads S S Miranda.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—105 bales hemp S Permanand; 30 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co; 125 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co; 4260 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—2000 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd; 1000 cwt rapseed Gorio Ltd; 110 bales cotton J A Beglie and Co Ltd; 7300 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt groundnuts Gorio Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—6000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 250 cwt castorseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Caledonia for London:—15 cases bristles Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 31 cases bristles A W S Wise and Co.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—200 cwt mustard seed A Durst.

S S Theodoros for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1500 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros

S S City of Milan for Hull:—4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 5200 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd

S S City of Milan for Dunkirk:—200 cwt mustardseed A Durst; 1000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co. 275 bale cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Steelville for Liverpool:—500 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros; 300 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 180 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool:—320 cwt linseed oil cake Breul and Co.

S S City of Simla for Marseilles:—1800 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Maplgrove for Avonmouth:—10000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Mandala for London:—150 bales hemp D M Doongaji; 144 cwt gum arabic E Virjee and Co; 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 42 cases bristles Hollingshurst and Co Ltd; 3 bales aloe fibre A Durst.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—275 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Mandala for Ghent:—220 bales cotton A Durst.

S S Shenes Maru for Nagoya:—800 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shensei Maru for Kobe:—162 cwt myrabollams B Nazir and Co; 60 cwt gum ghatty M H Dehdashti.

S S Shensei Maru for Moji:—1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Currimsey Damji and Sons; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Indus Maru for Yokkaichi:—900 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Nagoya:—750 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton C Damji and Sons.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton C Damji and Sons.

S S Ceylon Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton C Damji and Sons.

S S Ceylon Maru for Shanghai:—1100 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co Ltd; 550 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Morioko Maru for Shanghai:—151 bales cotton Tovo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Morioko Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Morioko Maru for Moji:—950 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—50 drums turpentine W Heywood and Clark.

S S Lahore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd

S S Lahore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 400 bales cotton G V Lanke.

IMPORT.

March 4

S S Mandala from London, Aents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—From London:—25 barrels mineral lubricating grease; 2 cases lubricating oil. 2 cases compound lubricating oil; 80 packages emulsion; 35 cases emulsion; 22 cases whisky; 200 cases gin; 177 cases boot polish; 100 cases fruit salt; 470 cases dried milk; 64 cases confectionery; 51 cases quinine; 18 cases starch; 25 cases barley; 24 cases mustard; 79 cases fish; 41 cases essences; 20 cases blue; 54 cases vinegar; 87 cases jams and marmalade; 109 cases varnish. 43 cases colour; 20 cases spirit; 82 cases wine; 100 cases cordials; 24 cases bottled beer; 25 cases lemon squash; 21 cases empty bottles; 21 cases infant food; 30 cases mellin's food; 12 casks liqueur benedictine; 20 packages liqueur benedictine. 12 packages common soap; 150 cases common soap; 95 cases toilet soap; 44 cases preserves; 38 cases cider; 125 cases gripe water; 30 cases cigarettes; 216 cases biscuits; 324 cases medicines. 295 cases old clothing; 40 bales old clothing; 20 bales blankets; 347 bales old newspaper; 90 bales paper; 26 cases paper; 56 cases paint; 118 drums paint; 4463 kegs paint; 40 kegs white lead. 194 cases oilman's stores; 35 bales card boards; 80 drums carbolic fluid; 20 drums distemper; 25 drums turpentine; 350 sacks whiting; 200 casks whiting; 30 casks sealing wax; 14 casks tallow; 21 bags milk bottles; 140 bundles copper pates. 712 jars.

From Middlesbro':—26 pieces steel bars; 23 casks old files; 687 bundles steel sheets; 9933 bundles galvd sheets.

S S Golpara from Moulmein, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—From Moulmein:—25254 bags rice; 1585 bundles battens; 7343 bundles planks; 18664 pieces planks; 1666 pieces teak stuffs. 257 pieces square ends; 762 pieces boards; 2103 pieces squares; 91510 pieces scantlings; 30191 bundles scantlings.

From Bassein:—22770 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—223 bags milet; 9735 bags rice.

S S Shensei Maru from Osaka, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha—From Nagoya:—20 cases porcelainware; 381 cases porcelain; 283 cases glassware; 88 bales cotton yarn; 90 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—15 bales cotton yarn; 25 bales cotton shirting. 15 cases buttons; 5 cases sulphide of phosphorous.

From Kobe:—700 pieces lumber; 50 bales cotton drill; 20 bales matting; 198 bales straw boards; 11 bales cotton yarn; 10 cases cotton yarn; 10 cases spun silk yarn; 15 cases celluloid bangles; 325 cases match boxes. 60 cases cotton shirting; 19 cases cotton hosiery; 58 cases glassware; 11 cases rubber.

From Singapore:—20 bundles gum benjamin; 234 bags betelnuts; 374 cases milk.

From Colombo:—200 bags arecanuts.

S S British Holly from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—From Abadan:—5705 tons liquid fuel in bulk; 458 crates empty glass carboys.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA.

INDIAN CHAMBER ON SOME NECESSARY SAFEGUARDS.

The following replies were sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber on the 21st January 1925, to the External Capital Committee:—

Sir.—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to send their replies to the Questionaire of the External Capital Committee sent with your letter of No. D-3749-F, of the 18th November, 1924.

Q. 1.—The following are the different forms in which external capital enters India: (a) materials; (b) share capital; (c) loans either to the public bodies or firms; (d) remittances through banks; and (e) sterling borrowings by Government.

Q. 2.—My Committee have no objection to the import of foreign capital so far as the sterling borrowings by Government and public bodies are concerned. They have also no objection to share capital imported by companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. No capital should be imported for industries excepting under certain safeguards and restrictions which are mentioned below in reply to Question No. 9.

Q. 3.—My Committee do not see any necessity for specially encouraging the import of foreign capital except that in case of loans capital for Government and public bodies and debentures for industrial concerns there should be no restrictions.

Q. 4.—Vide reply to question No. 3 above.

Q. 5 & 6.—A reply to these would depend upon a very searching enquiry into the economic conditions of the people.

Q. 7.—My Committee would consider capital in the form of share capital objectionable when the Company is registered in foreign countries or when the Company is registered in this country but atleast 50 per cent. of its share capital has not been subscribed by Indians.

Q. 8.—My Committee do not think it desirable that foreign capital should be brought here to exploit the resources of this country.

Q. 9.—All foreign individual firms and individuals trading in this country should be required to take out licenses for trading. With regard to Joint Stock Companies, it should be laid down as previously stated that atleast 50 per cent. of its share capital shall have been subscribed by Indians and that a majority of its Directors also should be Indians.

Q. 10 (1).—My Committee do not think the restrictions above suggested will in any appreciable way affect the flow of foreign capital and on the other hand it will assure participation of Indians in the management of such industries and will give an impetus in the starting of similar industries by Indians.

(2).—Restrictions propose cannot have any effect on such loans, as they do not touch borrowings by public bodies or Government.

(3).—As my Committee do not propose that the above restrictions should have retrospective effect on companies already in existence, the holders of investment should not be affected, nor will they affect holders in companies to be established hereafter as it is not proposed to restrict the realisation of their securities in any way.

Q. 11.—There should be discrimination between British and other foreign capital excepting where foreign countries discriminate in their own countries against the entry of foreign capital there.

Q. 12.—My Committee have in Appendix A given some of the restrictions on the entry of foreign capital in foreign countries This statement is not, in any way, claimed to be exhaustive."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

DRIVER FINED.

Ganpat Sakharam, driver of motor lorry No. 1057 belonging to the Donald Transport Co. was charged with rash and negligent driving before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Robert Grove, of the Amber Tips Tea Co. Ltd.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that on February 20th at about 12-30 p.m. a motor lorry belonging to the Amber Tips Tea Co. was standing in Gunbow Street when the accused came from Hornby Road and dashed against the complainant's lorry damaging his lorry. The complainant asked the accused to stop which he did. The complainant asked him whether he was willing to pay the complainant Rs. 5 by way of damages. The accused refused to do that and drove on. As the accused was proceeding further he dashed against a grain shop.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that witnesses for prosecution had conspired to give false evidence against him.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 70 or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

COMPANY DIRECTORS CHARGE COLLEAGUE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate Shivram Shanker Kenkre and Barnard Vasco D'Gama charged Shanker Ramchandra Khopkar with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 648 under Section 91-A of Indian Company's Act.

Mr. Rege, solicitor, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Balubhai Desai and Mr. Chotalal Desai, pleaders.

The complainants alleged that they were shareholders of the Indian Cooperative Steam Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd., while the accused was one of its directors. In pursuance of a consent order obtained during the pendemy of a High Court suit, the Official Receiver was appointed to carry on the business of the Company during the interim in consultation with a committee of directors. The Official Receiver accordingly carried on the business of the Company till December 15, 1923. After the decree was passed, a new Board of Directors, was appointed who took over charge from the Official Receiver. The arrangement for the supply of coal which the Official Receiver had made was continued till the end of December 1923 by the New Board of Directors. In anticipation of the change of management and of a change in arrangement of obtaining the required supply of coal, the accused was alleged to have entered into a secret agreement with Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Coal Merchants of Calcutta in the beginning of December 1923 whereby the accused was alleged to have promised Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. to secure the contract for coal was to get a secret profit to himself. It was further alleged by the complainants that the accused received Rs. 475-8-0 from Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., by way of consideration for taking the supply of coal for January 1924 from the said firm. When the Board of Directors invited for tenders for the supply of coal, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. were one of those who sent tenders and at the meeting for accepting the tenders, the Directors accepted Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co's tender through the price quoted by the firm was high at the strong recommendation of the accused. Continning the complainants further alleged that the accused received once again Rs. 172-8-0 in respect of the supply of coal during the month of January. These secret payments, the complainants stated could be established by the production of the books of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. The accused kept these secret amounts till June 1924, but fearing detection he returned a sum of Rs. 297-12-0 at a meeting of Directors held on June 5, 1924. This sum has been kept in suspense in a separate book.

After a number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, the Magistrate framed charges of cheating and not disclosing his personal interest in the transaction to his colleagues.

The accused in his statement denied the allegations and stated that the evidence recorded against him was false and malicious.

The case stands adjourned.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Jehangirji Hormusji, Electric Engineer of Messrs. R. M. Marshall and Co. reports to the police that he was supervising the electric installation work at Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy's bungalow at Peddar Road. On Tuesday at 10-30 a.m. he left the bungalow and returned at 5-30 p.m. when he found electric goods valued at Rs. 875 stolen.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS' GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to oblige me by publishing the following letter in your esteemed paper.

It is really a matter of regret that in the days when we are all crying for democracy the head of an educational institution should prove himself an autocrat. Recently the head-master of the Government High School at Ahmedabad has informed the students of the Matriculation class that they must attend the school till the day when the University Examination begins and if they fail to do that they will have to forfeit their deposit of ten rupees. He also says that he has the power to disallow these students (in case of their non-attendance) from appearing at the examination! There are a great many students in our schools who find it difficult to meet even the expenses of actual studies. How could these be expected to lose this sum of ten rupees—often the monthly income of a family in India It is a well-known fact in the student-world that they prefer to read at home in the last days before the University examination than to attend the school which the latter takes up a lot of their time in the journey to and from the school. they wish to revise their whole course during the last month and not to attend the classes where perhaps a few remaining things may be taught. The head-master of a school is supposed to look after the boys and their studies—not to act according to his own wishes. I have not much knowledge of the rules and regulations of the Educational Department. But I doubt whether it is within the power of the head-master to issue such orders, and especially to withdraw the examination forms at his own sweet will. I earnestly hope the public of Ahmedabad will not submit to such an autocratic action, and will make a loud protest.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER OF STUDENTS.

LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

MR. M. K. PATEL'S REPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Memorial submitted by the Landlords' Association to H. E. the Governor against the extension of the Rent Act reads more like a scurvy jes thau a serious representation of grievances. The unblushing effrontery with which the Association has disregarded acknowledged and even well-established facts only serves to excite our mirth. The memorialists fail to recognise clear truths which are admitted by all fair-minded men and which it would be an impudence to deny. They quietly ignore the facts and figures that were published in a tabular form by the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Ren Act Committee, in all the local Papers, which have not been challenged and which show beyond a shadow of doubt that some of the blood-suckers known as the landlords of Bombay have not scrupled to raise the rents of their tenants by several hundred per cent. since the Rent Act applicable to non-residential premises has ceased to operate. In one case the landlord was rapacious enough to raise the rent of his tenant by 733 per cent. The facts and figures given in the said statement were furnished to us by the tenants themselves and so there is no doubt about their authenticity. The landlords affect to ignore them because even their fertile imagination could not advance an argument which could explain them away. They know that the said tabular statement is a damning evidence against them and so they avoided making any reference to it in their memorial. In fact the Memorial of the Landlords' Association is a public exhibition of utter disregard of facts and figures.

Without an iota of proof the memorialists assert that the Rent Act has created numerous evils which should be checked by those who have "the welfare of the City at heart." When we find the landlords, capitalists and speculators who ruined the City by their speculation in houses, talking of "the welfare of the City" we are not simply amused but even disgusted. They further assert that the Act stands in the way of a just and equitable adjustment. Let them go and ask those tenants who with a view to save themselves from utter ruin have entered into compromises with their landlords, how oppressive and unjust have been the adjustments. They also trot forth the oft-exploded theory of supply and demand. They forget that there are occasions and circumstances when the natural law of supply and demand is suspended. Such was the case when the prices of cotton and rice were controlled—to quote only two instances. They yearn for "the ushering in of happy relations between landlords and tenants." as well they may. Their mouths perhaps water when they think of the fabulous prices that were paid and received for the most ricketty buildings in Bombay. They, therefore, yearn for a return of those Halcyon days of speculation in houses. The landlords desire to cure the tenants of "the habit of wishing to gain advantage at the expense of the landlords." What philanthropists these landlords! Like Oliver Twist always asking for more, they complain that the additional percentage proposed to be allowed by the new Bill is very meagre. It should be 80 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. There seems to be no limit to the rapacity of the greedy landlords of Bombay. They are such experts in the use of casuistry for propping up their bad cause, that they convert a well-known grievance of the tenants into a grievance of the landlords. The tenants complain that their premises are never repaired by their landlords. The Landlords' Association has the temerity to say that this is due to the policy of the Government which compels the landlords to allow their properties to be ruined for want of repairs. But the most astounding argument advanced by the Association is that owing to the Rent Act there has been no increase in the population of Bombay and so no competition and the consequence is that high prices continue to prevail. Did any man ever come across more amazing rigmarole of nonsense? The Association yearns for an increase of the population so that they might charge fancy prices for their houses. The Government commit a great mistake in not importing into Bombay a hundred thousand Pathans. If they did there would then soon be very great competition and lowering of prices and also lightening of purses in Bombay.

With a mass of rubbishy arguments and baseless statements of which I have given a few samples above, the Landlords' Association desires to convince the Government of the futility of the Rent Act and are kind enough to suggest that if his wretched and hateful piece of Legislaion is inevitable it should be extended for only one year and that too for the benefit of the tenants of residential premises only. Further they suggest that protection should be given only to tenants who pay a monthly rental of anything between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50. All the rest should be unprotected and even these few protected tenants should be made to pay an increase of 80 per cent. on the standard Rent of 1st June 1924. They also propose that tenants not paying their rents before the 15th of every monh should be liable to be ejected, quietly forgetting that the Government themselves sometimes pay the salary of their servants not before the 25th of the month. But the funniest proposal of the Association is that the tenants should also be liable to be ejected if their landlords want the premises not only for their own use but even for that of their most distant relatives, even a cousin to the fortieth remove. It is useless to waste any time in discussing mad cap proposals of this character. Their unblushing effrontery is enough to take one's breath away and I am sure the Government will know where to consign this precious document called the Landlords' Memorial.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

THE WEATHER

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Bengal, (Week ending 25th February):—The week was rainless. Preparation of lands for till, jute and paddy continues favourably and their sowings have commenced in some North and East Bengal districts. Cutting of tobacco leaves, harvesting of potatoes, pulses and other spiring crops and planting of sugarcane are progressing. The outlook of the standing crops is generally fair excepting that of the mango crop in Malda where it is apprehended to be total failure.

United Provinces, North-western circle (27th Feb.):—Prospects of wheat and gram are normal. Harvesting of extra rabi crops is in full swing. Sugarcane planting has commenced. Pressing at places still continues.

Rohilkund Circle, (Week ending the 21st February):—The weather remained clear throughout the week. Bails have finished work. Sugarcane sowing has commenced. West winds have prematurely dried the wheat crop. The outturns will be poor—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 3.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.891 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	78.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	68.2 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	61.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	55% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		91.3 "
Minimum do. do.	..	68.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, NNE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	130 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m.	ft.
W.	4	5 15	23 7	4	0 27	22 2
		20 24	24 6		12 18	19 4
Th.	5	7 12	23 5	5	2 0	21 9
		21 17	25 4		13 31	19 2
Fri.	6	8 39	23 9	6	3 0	21 2
		21 52	26 2		14 30	18 7
Sat.	7	3 4	28 1	7	9 30	17 1
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 2
Sun.	8	10 18	25 5	8	4 18	19 4
		22 52	27 6		15 57	17 3
M.	9	10 59	26 3	9	4 51	1 6
		23 22	28 2		16 35	18 8
Tu.	10	11 24	27 1	10	5 22	17 8
		23 52	28 5		17 12	16 5

G. I. P. RAILWAY LOCAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should thank you kindly to extend to me the hospitality of the columns of your popular paper for the following lines and also to notice the grievance in your editorial notes.

Since the time the proposal for the electrification of the Harbour Branch Railway was mooted the world outside the public travelling by the G.I.P. Railway have possibly no knowledge of the many hard ships which the management of the G.I.P. Railway have been inflicting on the local travelling public. Irregularity of the train has been the order of the day. Accidents on the line, small and big, are a matter of course. Stoppages at every interval of 5 minutes midway between two stations, especially between the Victoria Terminus and Dadar, a matter of daily experience. That a train starting from Dadar at the busy hours of 10 a.m. should often take full one hour or so to reach Victoria Terminus is a sad commentary on the expeditious and convenient despatch of traffic, for which the Railways are expected to be on their guard. This irregularity and delay at the time of attending offices and business places is most exasperating. There is no guarantee that a clerk starting fairly and reasonably early in the morning will be able to reach office in time. From their talks in the trains people would often be seen to have gone to the length of entertaining thoughts of bycotting the Railway. But they are helpless when, relying on the business capacity of the Railway management, they removed to localities where those have been other means of conveyance. They entertain such thoughts not of course, in the hope of producing a telling effect on the finances of the Railway, for they know that the Company has already fattened itself on its income from the traffic of the travelling public to such an extent that they can now safely disregard such threats, but they entertain such thoughts only to mark their displeasure of the scanty regard shown by the Railway authorities for the convenience of the local passengers. If the electrification of the Harbour Railway which affects so small a portion of the main line has led to such irregularity in the movement of the local passenger trains there is no knowledge to what length it will go when the main line will be under electrification. The Railway has already earned the enviable appelation of "Greatest irregular possible" and if there are to be further irigularities when the electfication is to be extended to the main line the management would be better advised to close the line altogether for the time being after giving due notice to the local passengers.—Yours etc.

Y. H. S.

Matunga, Feb. 24.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 680.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 735.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 720.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 211 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 94.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.50.
London—Rome Liras 119.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady but dull.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand.	682
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	156
Shanghai	210 1/2
Japan	112 1/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 3.

Rentes 3 per cent 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16
Closing tone of Silver:— India bought. Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3/-
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 3.

Stockholm	17.68
Christiania	31.26
Amsterdam	11.93
Switzerland	24.76
Prague	160.75.

London, Mar. 3. New York, Mar. 3.

Demand Bills	4.76.00	
Exchange on London in Paris		94.50
—Do—in Germany	20,000.000m.	
—Do—in Italy	119.35	

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 88 1/2 —3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 1/4 —1/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 100 9/16 —5/16.
Conversion Loan £ 76 9/16 —5/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 101 1/2—1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104 1/2 ex Dvd. —2 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 3/4 ex Dvd. —3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 ex Dvd. —3/4
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 ex Dvd —3/4.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4.
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8.
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Market was stiff and cloth turn over was better Yearn—increased request. impossible business.

METAL REPORT.

London, Mar. 3.

Tin Block 252 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 4.

Sovereigns Ready 13/12/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/13.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/13/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/14/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/9.
Bar silver ready. Rs. 73/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/2.

London, March 3.

Bar gold ready s. 86/10.
Silver ready d. 32/3.
Silver forward d. 32/1.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Market quiet and idle but the undertone is good. Sellers scarce. India and China doing nothing.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/15.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—
The Market was steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

Bank's selling T T ready 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/32.
Bank's selling T T March 15/16.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6.
Bank's selling T T April 7/8.
Bank's buying T T April 31/32.
Bank's selling T T May 13/16.
Bank's buying T T May 29/32.
Bank's selling T T June 25/32.
Bank's buying T T June 7/8.
Bank's selling T T July 3/4.
Bank's buying T T July 27/32.

Bombay, March 4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/2 per cent.
3 months 6 1/2 per cent.
6 months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 4.

The Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

The Imperial Bank 1397/8, India Bank 72/8xd. Central Bank 25/4, Eastern 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 450, Apollo 18, Bombay Cotton 537/8, Bombay Dyeing 955, Bradbury 490, Century 470, Central India 533/12, Colaba Land 153/12, Crescent 252/8, Currim 480, Dawn 705, Edward Sassoon 175, E. D. Sassoon 1/8, Elphinstone 35, Fazulbhoy 971/4, Finlay 850, Globe 51/4, Gokak 117/8, Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Malwa 387/8, Jamshed Manufacturing 135, Kasturchand 170, Khatau 120, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhawji 372/8, Manek Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 130, New Great 417/8, New City 300, Pabaney 365, Pearls 575, Phoenix 545, Simplex 225, Standard 1590, Swon 1200, Swadeshi 625, Tata Mill 225, Vishnu Cotton 1789.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 510, Alcock 217/8, B. Burma 347/8, B. Burma N. I. 90, Bt. Burma Pet 4/15, B. Tramway 103/12, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni Ord 51/4, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insurance 13/8, Shivrajpur 50, Tata Iron Ord. 23/12, Tata Iron Defd 75/10, Tata Hydro 1032/8, Tata Power Ord. 205, Tata Power Pref. 310n, Scindia Steam 7/2.

London, Mar. 3.

Hongkong Bank	£ 146 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/2
National Bank	£ 47 1/4
P. and O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/2

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 3.

Karachi Barley M/A sellers 43/6.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 4.

Ready:—21-14-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	21-14-0	21-14-3		21-14-3
Chaitra	21-15-6	21-15-9		21-15-9

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—2—0
Chaitra 0—4—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 4.

Ready:—73-3-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	73-7-0	73-4-0		73-4-0
Chaitra	73-4-0	73-3-0		73-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—7—0
Chaitra 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Mar. 4.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points higher to 1' points lower in New York futures. The market advanced on trade and commission houses but declined later on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to two points up. The market improved early on local buying but at the close gave way on long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Government have ordered new classification of New York stock. At this level market is more two-sided."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 477 1/2 i.e. half a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission and Japanese Houses were free sellers which caused the prices to drop to Rs. 474/-. Around this level Bazar Operators were buyers and the market recovered to Rs. 476/- and closed at Rs. 475/- on Commission Houses selling. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 473 1/2 and going up by half a rupee on buying by Bazar operators declined to Rs. 473 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 465 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 463 1/2 on Shroffs selling, but again improved to Rs. 465/- on Brokers buying and closed at Rs. 464 1/2. Fully good M. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 416/- and Rs. 420/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate, about 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day hundred bales Oomra and 400 bales Bengal were tendered; the total tenders up to date being one hundred bales Oomra and 500 bales Bengal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 4.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	473 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	..	416
" " May	..	419 1/2
Fine Oomra .. March	..	463 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	442	432	417
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Broach	504	497	489
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	448

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 4.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	474
Fully Good Bengal March	..	415
" " May	..	419
Fine Oomra .. March	..	464
Good Southerns May/June	..	488

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 3.

New York Market, 3rd March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.70	Mar.		25.72	+02
25.95	May	25.85+10	25.98	+03
26.09	July.		26.08	—01
25.60	Oct.		25.45	—15

New York Spot on March 2nd 26.50 plus 70 New Orleans 25.85 plus 50.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on better spot market. Trade and Commission Houses buying meeting long liquidation.

May highest 26.20 (1-56 p.m.) lowest 25.85 (10-52 a.m.), range .35 points.

Liverpool Market, 3rd March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.80	Mar.			13.82	+02
13.91	May	13.98+07	13.99+08	13.91	—
13.97	July	14.05+08		13.96	—01
13.67	Oct.			13.68	+01
Egyptian					
31.50	May			31.55 (Mutilated.)	
29.48	July			29.55	+07

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: No precipitation, weather cold. Government forecast: Western belt partly cloudy. all balance belt generally fair.

(2) Cabled:—5.55 p.m.: Considerable long liquidation well absorbed. National Ginners Association ginning figures 13,510,000 bales excluding linters. Giles estimate average 3.83 per cent increase.

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Cold dry north winds, no prospects of rain."

While still think market will be higher, we advise taking profits on purchases with a view to repdacing on good breaks.

American cross rate 4.76 1/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp. 300 bales.

Total Sales of East Indian 250 bales.

Mid. American Spot Universal Standard 14.15 fair demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 35.40

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Mar.	25.65
May.	25.92
Jul.	26.09
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
Mar.	25.65
July	26.12

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 4.

Future delivery prices:—

March	13.81	—.01
May	13.91	unchgd.
July	13.96	unchgd
October	13.66	—.02
December	13.56	—.02
January	13.50	—.02
Egyptians:		
May	31.55	unchgd.
November	24.00	unchgd.

COTTON.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Liverpool, Mar 3.

Mar.	13.88+.8
May	13.99+.8
June	14.01+9.
July	14.05+.8
Sep.	13.33+.8
Dec.	13.64+.7
Dec.	13.64+..7
Jan.	13.59+.10
Feb.	13.54+.9
Mar.	13.50+.9

EGYPTIANS.

May	31.70+.20.
July	29.75+.27
Nov.	24.15+.19
London 2nd Belgium Exchange	95.18
Cuban Sugar March Value.	14 3/8

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Mar.	13.82+.2
Apl.	13.84+.1
May	13.91 Unchd.
June	13.91—.1
Jul.	13.96—.1
Aug.	13.86 Unchd.
Sep.	13.77+.2
Oct.	13.68+.1
Nov.	13.59+.1
Dec.	13.58+.1
Jan.	13.52+.3
Feb.	13.48+.3
Mar.	13.43+.2

Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Mar.	33.15+.15.
Apl	32.20 Unchd.
May	31.55+.5
June	30.55—15
Jul.	29.55+.7
Aug.	23.80+.30
Sep.	27.70+.25
Oct.	26.55+.10
Nov.	24.00+.4
Dec.	23.40+.4
Jan.	23.00+.4
Feb.	—
Mar.	—

INDIAN COTTON.

Scinde Good	10.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85
Bengal Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Omra Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine Good	11.50
Broach Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.70

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 3.

Mar.	25.72+.2
May	25.98+.3
July	26.08—.1
Oct.	25.45—.15

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Mar.	13.82+.2
May	13.91 Unchd.
July	13.96—.1
Oct	13.68+1.

London, Mar. 3.

Tale. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold £4/6/10 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16. steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 3.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 43000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 12000.
Day's Exports to Continent 10000
Futures at New York:—

March	25.72 plus 2
May	25.98 plus 3
July	26.08 —1
October	25.45 —15

Spot Cotton at New York 26.05 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.85 unchanged.
Futures at New Orleans:—

May	25.98 —3
July	26.18 —4

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22.
Demand Bills 47600
Silver Commercial Bars:—Silver Foreign mined 68 1/4.

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 3.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. M/A buyers 71/3.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. M/A buyers 72/3
Tone:—Argentine wheat closed steady.
Australian—Closed steady. M/A buyers 70/3.
Choice White Karachi—Paid F/M 66/3.
Soft Red Karachi—Quoted F/M 65/6.
Tone:—Indian Wheat closed firmer with few offers Demand was quiet.
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M paid 67/6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 4. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68	0	0	10	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0	9	14	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	70	0	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	1	0	11	9	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	14	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	0	0	14	9	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	11	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0	14	2	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	86	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	56	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0	12	13	0
Poppyseed, White	13	12	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts	64	8	0	12	15	0
Mowraseed	9	14	0	10	6	0
Barley	48	0	0	6	14	0
Castorseed	68	0	0	13	8	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery		..		..		
Jira	16	0	0	..		

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	14	9
Linseed, May	14	6	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 3.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/9.
July/September sellers 17/2 1/4.
October/December sellers 17/-.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
July/September sellers 17/4 3/4.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—
July/September sellers 17/5 1/2.
Tone:—Closed quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 4.

Ready Prices are unaltered with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,800 bags showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has further eased today, evidencing a drop of a Pence in July/August/September and October/November/December. Shipment for New Crop Java Sugar and of 2d. in February/March shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment February/March Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/August/September Sh. 17/1 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment February/March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/15 per cwt.
Shipment February/March Sh. 19 per cwt F.B.H.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £24 1/4 Apl./May Done.
Linseed Tone opened firm and closed easier.
Raw linseed Naked Spot Net.—
Months 49 3/8 Mar./Apl. Done.
Buyers, etc. 49/3 May/Aug. Done and bpyers.

London, Mar. 3.

Cargo, Rosafe 63 1/2 ubs. paid for M/A 72/3.
Cargo, Eutrepoins 65 lbs. Paid for March 72.
Cargo, West Australian paid for March 70/3.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for M/J 66/9.
Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with slow demand at £ 22 3/4 and sellers for M/A.
Cottonseed Bombay M/A sellers closed quiet at 10 1/4.
Castorseed Bombay was firm and dear but demand was quiet M/A sellers £ 24 3/8.
Rapeseed Toria held higher M/A sellers £ 24.

METALS.

London, Mar. 3.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	£ 64 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/4
Yellow metal	71 5/16
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 7/16.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0	15	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0	12	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0	13	0
David	No. 10 1-2	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	12	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	12	3
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Light house	No. 6 1-2	0	10	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	0
"	No. 42—2	1	7	9
"	No. 20	1	0	6
"	No. 32	1	5	3

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 3.

Para Up River Fine, Spot A/M sellers 17
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March 18 7/8.
Tone:—Fairly Steady

FREIGHT COAL.

London, Mar. 3.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/- to 13/6.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	430/35	..
"	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	430	..
"	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..
Punjab Americans	MG.	500/10	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60	475/80
Nagpur		450/60	475/80
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	445	465/70
Pulgaon	" "	455	465/75
Dhamangaon	" "	440/5	455/65
Amraoti	" "	435/45	465/70
Khamgaon-Akola	" "	440/45	465
Mulkapur	" "	415/20	450
Khandesh	" "	410/20	440/45
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	495/500	March
"	Fully Good "	..	+23/25
Muthia	Fine "	..	+13/14
"	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..
Westerns	"	475/95	..
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	475/95	..
Cambodia	"	545	..

RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th February, 1925.

Cotton	28843 Bales.
Wheat	8373 Cwts
Linseed	12778 "
Rape etc.	1135 "
Gingellyseed	1718 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	4138 "
Castorseed	12141 "
Rice	5636 "
Myrabollams	5379 "
Cottonseed	2378 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1158 "
Juwar	911 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	652 "
Bajri	3015 "
Coal	287 Tons

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

Apollo Mill	18	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1780
Indian Dy.& Blg	230	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	9-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-8	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	18-8	Sassoon Cotton	43-12
Currimbhoy Mill	487-8	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	170	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	205
Khatau Mill	122-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Goid Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	130	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	220	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	715	New India	13-8
New City	300	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam	7-2
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	640
Bombay Indstl.	22	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	18-8	" Uganda	60
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	90
Madhavrao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	4-11
Manekji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	12

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 4.

12 to 1 O/C.

Ahmedabad Advance	455-50
Bombay Cotton	537-8
Bombay Dyeing	960-70-30-45-56-4
Century	465-62-8-60-68-12
Nagpur	533-12-35-32-8-30-33-12
Colaba	152-8-55
Crescent	255
Indore	387-8-85-87-8
Kohinoor	1250
New Great	420-17-8-15-18-12
Pearl	572-8-65-76-4
Phoenix	555-45
Bharucha	115
Simplex	221-4-20-23-12
Swan	1.300
Swadesh	640-25
Pabni	365
Fazal	970-52-8-62-8-70
Mathuradas	270
Tata Mill	225
Globe	51-4
Mysore	125
Madhavji	370-65-73-12
Finlay	850
Gokak	121-4-17-8
Edward Sassoon	175
Meyer Sassoon	130
Hydro	1047-8-33-12
Bombay Burma Old	345-47-8
Bombay Elec. Tram	101-4-312
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8
Bundi Cement	10-12
Central E. Mining	31-4-31-8
Indian Cement	50
Tata Steel Ordy.	23-23-4-23-12
Tata Steel Defd.	75-78-12-72-8-76-4

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, March 3.

No applications were received for Bills and deferred telegraphic transfers.

IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

On Calcutta Rs. 23.93.000 at 1/8.
On Bombay Rs. 43.19.000 at 1/6.
On Madras Rs. 6.28.000 at 1/6.
On Karachi Rs. 26.60.000 at 1/6.

Tenders for immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/6 were received at 89.9 per cent.

The highest tender for immediate telegraphic transfers was 1/6.

Total amount sold Rs. 1.00.00.000.

The amount to be offered for tenders next week is Rs. 100.00.000.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING: 2ND DAY.

ROBINS ON HAS A DAY OUT.

Favourites came in with unfailing regularity at Bombay's Second Spring Meeting. In spite of the fact that it was a mid-week fixture the attendance was good. The weather however was decidedly unpleasant, it being warm and sultry throughout the afternoon.

Except for the Cheveley Handicap, most of the races were easily won. Robinson had better success yesterday for he saddled three of the biggest winners of the afternoon.

Jodi further enhanced his reputation by easily accounting for his field in the Second Dealers' Plate. There is no doubt that Mr. Askuran possesses a useful sort in this pony.

Morris was credited with three wins yesterday. Walker who has had a lean time this season was first past the post twice, his riding of The Count being a fine piece of horsemanship.

The first division of the Altcar Plate was the first event on the lengthy card. Of the twenty-one starters that were saddled, Mookhif always held first place in the market. Amanra, who had the services of Morris, was also well supported. Mookhif led his field until well into the straight, but he made way for Amanra and Hawam in the end and was well beaten. Mr Heath's pony put up a game fight, but in spite of Clarke's vigorous handling he could never get on terms with the winner. Gunge bolted with his rider Thompson and after completing the course was withdrawn from the race.

Morris helped the favourite Rex to victory in the second division of this Plate. It was altogether a smart win, for Morris' mount won, as he liked after allowing Moosaad to do all the running. Kannan, now the property of Mr. A. Hoyt, improved on his last run by placing a late second a short head in front of Moosaad. Yildiz was expected to run well here. Away with an indifferent start he finished well up in the bunch.

Punters had it all their own way again in the third division when they chose Young Takreet as the likeliest of the twenty-three starters. The Kolhapur pony stuck to his work grimly this time and won a nice race very comfortably from Aftab and Solomon's Song. Ghatass was thought a good thing by many, but after figuring with prominence for the first six furlongs he weakened in the final stretch to be passed in the last stride by Solomon's Song.

Six indifferent performers went out to contest the Highclere Plate over the mile course. Irrigate and Sagittarius were heavily backed and at the bell were nearly equal favourites. In a start that was wretched in the extreme Sagittarius, Neap Tide and Zara were left. The Lily as usual refused to leave the barrier. Irrigate was always going well, but in the run home she crumpled up leaving Ludo and Zara, who had moved up well under Clarke's guidance, to fight the finish. Mr. Heath's country-bred mare was a good winner in the end.

The Falmouth Handicap was annexed by the favourite Erinite, but he only got there after a tight struggle with Desert Gold who only began to move in the final furlong. Dayspring made a great show for nearly three parts of the journey, but he failed to last and the finish found him a poor third. Musk Rat appeared to run in snatches and in spite of Morris' strong handling he could never get within striking distance of those in front.

A warm favourite in Nafa went down in the Mumbra Plate when Mr. T. M. Goculdass' William Tell, the bottom weight, came along to record a surprising victory Sheldon took his mount to the front from the start and was never headed. Perkins put in a vigorous finish in Nafa, but could never present any danger to the winner who was always going easy. Peach Bitter stayed the course well and kept going long enough to finish a neck in front of Some Surprise.

Ormiston made short work of the opposition in the Fermoy Plate. Backed down to ridiculously short odds Mr. Eve's smart gelding did his work in exemplary fashion. The consistent Belle Syme got home second in front of Robinson's other representative, Footpedal.

The Cheveley Handicap was characterised by an exciting finish in which the favourite French Briar and The Count were concerned. So well did Mr. Eve's gelding gallop on the straight that he was able to run past all the others to share a dead-heat with the favourite. Black had his mount under the whip and a few more strides would have seen him go under. Lomond Hills was third two lengths away and Swithin a close fourth. With Barnett in the saddle Krishna Kumari was expected to figure in the finish. The mare was none too well away, but she made up ground fast in the final stretch and finished close upon the placed horses.

After several luckless attempts H. H. the Aga Khan's handsome chestnut gelding recorded his first victory in this country when he annexed the Carnarvon Plate. Smith and he struck up an understanding which resulted in his winning very comfortably from Marmion. The Kolhapur gelding consented to go this time and Perkins kept hard at work on him from the start. Ralbalto, another who has not earned a reputation for honesty, was also on his best behaviour yesterday. He proved good enough to finish third under judicious handling from McPherson.

Following up a victory in the Melton Plate Mr. Shantidas Askuran's pony Jodi was again successful yesterday in the Second Dealers' Plate—a mile test for newly landed. His easy margin of victory proves that he is one of the best new-comers of the year and he is sure to do well in a higher division. Major Whitton's mare Joyous ran gamely under top weight though she was never a match for the winner. Mamnoon had a lot to do with the early pace. He was a bad third at the end.

BOMBAY SPRING MEETING, 1ST DAY.

1 The Leopardstown Plate.—The Stewards held an enquiry into the riding of "La Rocchia" by T. Burn. After hearing the evidence, the Stewards cautioned T. Burn for dangerous riding.

2. The Leopardstown Plate.—The Stewards held an enquiry into the riding of "Mist" by A. Harrison.—After hearing the evidence, the Stewards suspended A. Harrison up to and including Wednesday, 4th March, for excessive and unnecessary use of the whip at the start of the race. The Stewards further warned Harrison that in the event of another similar occurrence his whip will be taken away.

Details:—

THE ALTCAR PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300. third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs. W. A. Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4 lbs.

Mr. M M Hoosein's AMANRA 8-3 Morris ... 1
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's HAWAM 8-1 Clarke 2
Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi and S M Kanji's MOOKIF 9-3 Townsend 3
Mr. S. Mahalla's FAISAL 7-11 Herbert ... 4

Not run:—Horizon, Khoresan, Varid, Subaul-Khair, Jibrill.

Also ran:—Mootrub 8-13 Barnett, Hamilton 8-13 Horne, Lebanon 8-13 Burn, Sukban 8-11 F Black, Ferooza 8-11 Syed Saleh, Gunge 8-11 Thompson, Dolly 8-7 Buckley, Macdonald 8-7 Donnelly, Selection 8-7 Sheldon, Goorjee 8-7 Marsh, Mibris 8-7 Roberts, Thulfa 8-7 Khalil, Nabhan 8-3 F Black, Suffah 8-1 Ahmed Ali, David 7-11 C Hoyt, Sarfil 7-11 Aldridge, Satrik 7-11 M Hoyt.

Time:—1 min. 51 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44-8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 13-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 7.

Favourite:—Mookif.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300. third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs. W. A. Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4 lbs.

Mr. Mark's REX 9-3 Morris 1
Mr. Haji Ali Khaimi's KANNAN 8-1 C Hoyt 2
Messrs. S Mahalla and E. Kadum's MOOSAD 8-1 Herbert 3
Mr. A R Taha's DURBAR 8-11 Burn 4

Not run: Jamil Pasha, Hashash Nashat Beg, Parrins Hope, Dawood and Belan.

Also ran:—Chanchoon 8-13 Marsh, Fox Trot 8-11 G Smith, Yildiz 8-9 Barnett, Rifle 8-7 Buckley, Rose 8-7 Raymond, Yeman 8-7 S Black, Sicander 8-3 McPherson, Simmah 8-3 Horne, Noori 8-3 Sheldon, Argentine 8-3 Andas, Nawaf 8-1 Donnelly, Nipper 8-1 Townsend, Mussood 8-1 Bullock, Narcissus 8-1 F Black, Young Jawad 8-1 Aldridge, Kalipha 7-11 M Hoyt.

Time.—1 min 52 1-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 28-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10-8. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Rex.
Trainer:—Cumberally.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300. third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs. W. A. Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4 lbs.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG TAKREET 8-9 Perkins 1
Mr. S. Mahalla's AFTAB 8-13 Easton 2
Mr A Khan's SOLOMON'S SONG, 8-3, Barnett 3
Messrs. S. Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanjee's GHATAS 8-1 S Black 4

Not run: Vital, Gatia and Bhavnagar

Also ran:—Sheriffulmulk 8-13 Horne, Clinker 8-13 Raymond, Doorajd 8-11 Syed Saleh, Dhary 8-7 Roberts, Zalan 8-7 Buckley, Andhra Valley 8-7 Herbert, Dileyan 8-1 McPherson, Natak 8-1 Sheldon, Hudban 8-1 C Hoyt, Tango 8-1 G Smith, Weldon 8-1 F Black, Tahseen Beg 8-1 M Hoyt, Ayrimja 8-1 Clarke, Victory 8-1 Aldridge, Radium 8-1 Thompson, Farkud 7-11 Donnelly, Falak 7-11 Bullock, Naddas 7-11 Ahmed Ali, Watchmaker 7-11 Japheth.

Time:—1 min 51 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21.8. Places Rs 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 63-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9. Places Rs. 6-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 30-8.

Favourite:—Young Takreet.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in the 4th Division.

Mr. Heath's ZARA 7-5 Clarke 1
Mr. T. B. Torquato's LUDO 7-10 S Back ... 2
Mr. Kelso's IRRIGATE 8-7 McPherson ... 3
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's NEAP TIDE 9-2, Easton 4

Not run: Bristol Scout.

Also ran:—Sagittarius 8-2 Andas, The Lily 8-0 Thompson, Lantern 7-12 Bullock.

Time:—1 min 44 1/5 secs.

First Tote paid—Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 46-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41-8. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 22.

Favourite:—Irrigate.
Trainer:—Saraffali.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Frank's ERINITE, 9-0 Burn 1
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's DESERT GOLD, 7-5, Townsend 2
Mr J N De Souza's DAYSPRING, 7-9, Herbert 3
Mr Noble's MUSK RAT, 8-4, Morris 4

Not run:—Country Lad, Lomo.

Also ran:—Summer's Joy 9-0 Buckley, Allensmore 7-9 Clarke.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33-8; Places Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19-8; Places Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10-8.

Favourite:—Erinite.
Trainer:—T Harrison.

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a race, value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March.

Mr T M Goculdass' WILLIAM TELL, 7-4, Sheldon 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAFA, 8-8, Perkins 2
Mr Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's PEACH BITTER, 7-12, Herbert 3
Mr Eve's SOME SURPRISE, 8-2, C Hoyt 4

Not run:—Squire, Kitchener.

Also ran:—Rose Hill 9-12 Bowley, Tipperary 9-6 Burn, Trafalgar 8-4 Townsend, Sannayet 8-0 Audas, Cardiff 8-0 Clarke, Bahadorjung 7-12 H Marsh, Don't Care 7-10 F Black.

Time:—2 mins. 48 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 359; Places Rs. 47, Rs. 13 and Rs. 68-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 135-8; Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 23-8.

Favourite:—Nafa.
Trainer:—Mahomed Ali.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr Eve's ORMISTON, 9-7, A Walker 1
Mr S C Petit's BELLE SYME, 8-10, Clarke 2
Mr Eve's FOOTPEDAL, 9-2, Bowley 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAUCE, 8-7, Aldridge 4

Not run:—Bunworry.

Also ran:—Stormont 8-7 Burn, Mist 8-4 Horne, The Minx 7-12 F Black, Velocity 7-10 Sheldon, Dugald Dalgetty 7-9 Thompson.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17-8; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 16-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8-8; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 8.

Favourite:—Ormiston.
Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a race value Rs. 10,000; or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,000, since January 1st, 1925.

Mr Eve's THE COUNT, 9-10, A C Walker 1*
Mr C N Wadia's FRENCH BRIAR, 7-13, F Black 1*
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's LOMOND HILLS, 7-4, Clarke 3
Mr H B Sorabjee's SWITHIN, 8-10, Audas 4

*Dead-heat.

Not run:—Joe's Luck, Canterbury Lamb.

Also ran:—Harry 9-6, McPherson, Light Jester 8-13 Morris, Starboard 7-8 Townsend, Krishna Kumari 8-3 Barnett, Murmansk 8-0 Burn, Precious Lass 7-12 Donnelly, Deluvian 7-6 Sheldon, Northern Light 7-4 Japheth, Carton Pierre 6-9 Ringstead.

Time:—1 min. 38 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46 and Rs. 23; Places Rs. 27, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 72-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 12; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 9 and Rs. 25.

Favourite:—French Briar.
Trainers:—J Robinson and Major Molony.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

H H Aga Khan's BOLD DANBY, 8-10, G Smith 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's MARMION, 8-13, Perkins 2
Mr R R S's RABALTO, 9-5, McPherson ... 3
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's MARBY, 7-7, Townsend 4

Not run:—Madelina.

Also ran:—Charlie's Smile 9-0 Horne, The Hottentot 8-12 A C Walker, Rakings 8-11 Thompson, Golden Vision 8-0 Morris, Golden Tor 8-9 Barnett, Catchup 8-0 Clarke, Pomme Anna 7-8 (cd 7-10) Herbert, Charles William 7-4 S Black.

Time:—2 mins. 6 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 30-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11-8; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite:—Bold Danby.
Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1924, direct from the country of foaling, W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4 lbs. Penalties Winners at any recognised Meeting, once 7 lbs.; twice 12 lbs.; oftener 14 lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate 5 lbs. in addition.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's JODI, 8-10, Morris 1
Major H Whitton's JOYOUS, 9-7, Barnett 2
Mr T M Goculdass' MAMNOON, 8-0, McPherson 3
Mr Heath's SILVER THRUSH, 9-3, Clarke 4

Not run:—Hawain, Malikizaman, Agab, Nashat Beg, Zoolfakar, Dawood, Sherali, Zerboja, Hashash.

Also ran:—Governor 9-7 Aldridge, Bazz 9-7 F Black, Mashur 9-7 Marsh, Asbaha 9-5 Burn, Dilawar 9-3 Audas, Jussoor 9-3 Hewitt, Sham 8-13 Horne, Mahmood 8-11 Perkins, Ballard 8-10 Buckley, Pride 7-11 Townsend, Sherhan 8-10 Easton, Five Step 8-9 Bowley, Gazalan 8-0 G Smith, Zirgam 8-0 A C Walker, Hopeful 7-11 Thompson, Shahir 7-11 Sheldon, Maklis Beg 7-11 Herbert.

Time:—1 min. 49 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 20.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12-8; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 8 and Rs. 11.

Favourite:—Jodi.
Trainer:—Moosa.

SPRING MEETING—3RD DAY.

ENTRIES.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 2nd March 1925.

THE SLEDMERE HANDICAP. Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Mr. C N Wadia's Cap-a-Pie.
Major A W Molony's Joe's Luck.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlie's Smile.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Rabalto.
Mr. Kelso's Revival.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Light Jester.
Mr. Eve's Boscombe.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishnakumari.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Krempion.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Aborigine.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Unitor.
Mr Eve's Knight of Clonmel.
H. H. Aga Khan's Bold Danby.

THE MARCH PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Frank's Erinite.
Mr. Frank's Dugald Dalgetty.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T. Harrison's Aspasia.
Mr. A Hague's Hot Lips.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr. Kelso's Old Sport.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr. J. Ruiz's Glenhelion.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's La Belle Frusquin.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Ulster Lad.
Mr. C Vaz's Cronan.
Mr. G. Bell's Mimi.
Mr. T M Thaddens' Grand Excel.
Mr. Heath's Golden Gleam.
Mr. Goolam Ali's Ceremony.
H H Aga Khan's Lowborn.
H H Aga Khan's Motu Proprio.
Mr. Eve's Penetrate.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Flutter Fly.
Mr. R. Bence's Cyllena.

THE FOXHILL PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. T. Harrison's Mist.
Mr. A. M. Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. Y O Patel's Belvedere.
Mr. Eve's Courier.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whispering.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Precious Lass.
Mr. N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Bunworry.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' La Rocchia.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Pom Pom.
Mr. A H Shushtary's Discobolus.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. Eve's Night Watchman.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mr A. B. Setna's The Lily.
Mr. Kelso's Irrigate
Mr. Cotton's Dickybird late Duck Bird.
Capt. M R D'Arcy's Bristol Scout.
Mr. I B Torquato's Ludo.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Neap Tide.
Mr. S C Petit's Sagittarius.
Mr. L. Kedia's Expectant.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. C N Wadia's Maryland.
Capt. J Crawford's Web of Fate.
Major A W Molony's Ballyfare.
Mr. Eve's Courier.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Hatchford.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Grand Excel.
Mr. A H Shushtary's Discobolus.
Mr. G D Shuttleworth's Cylvern.
Mr. Eve's Penetrate
H H Aga Khan's Lowborn.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles

Mr. J. E. Bowder's Toofan.
Mr. Mehdi M Saleh's Hamdin Simri.
Mr. M M Talib's Roscoff.
Mr. Cowasjee Dhunjishaw's Cairo.
Mr. M. Sharaballi's Nazi.
Mr. D. Patel's Roumania.
Messrs. Abdul Latiff and Shakur Shalall's Sham.
Mr. T. Harrison's Sheriffulmulk.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Mahmood.
Mr. Sassa Moosa's Marfoos.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Bazz, Sicab and Fanher.
Mr. M Shaffi's Taj.
Mr. M Shaffi's Nainava.
Mr. Salen Tookmachi's Little Joker and Billy Bunter.
Mr. R. Shamlan's Nipper.
Mr. Yussuff Makanji's Macdonald.
Mr. A S Pezi's Nevermind.
Mr. Ebrahim Gussoo's Natak.
Messrs. S. Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Nashat Beg.
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and Merwanji's Ghatass.
Mr. S Dhunjibhoy's Nadir Shah.
Messrs. B Merwanji and A Dadabhoy's Mootrub.
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Zoolfakar.
Mr. Eve's St. Andrew's Eve late Mah-Jougg, and Five Step.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Yellow Silk, and Governor.
Mr. T C Giocolas' Black Magic late Salaam.
Major H Whitton's Desert Rose.
Aga Coochick Sonh's Huloob.
Mr. B N Kapadia's Harcassus.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Aftab.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Harbee.
Mr. Syed E. Sada's Zirgam.
Mr. M M Talib's Confederacy.
Mr. Hoosein Abdulla's Ahyid.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Watee.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Bahar.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Rising Star.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Oceanic.
Mr. Prince Ali Shah's Kharesan.
Mr. A M J Talibs Koorish.
Mr. A Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr. Mahomed Burgash's Dolly.
Mr. Hadi Tookmachi's Kalipha.
Mr. Syed Mujeed's Mutloob.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Belan.
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and Kadum's Mibris.
Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's Zerbota.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Gatia.
Mr. Dougford's Electric Power.
Mr. Mirza Kalas' Thurfa.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Dhol's Jussoor.
Mr. Jehangir's Parkud.
Mr. Mark's Rex.
Mr. Mark's Vital.
Mr. Mark's Suffah.
Messrs. S B Irani and B J Irani's Towfik.
Aga Cumberally's Hamilton.
Aga Cumberally's Zalan.
Mr. Kamil Affendi's Makdam.
Mr. Syed Naji's Mooshir.
Mr. A M J Talib's Nabhan.
Mr. S N Daruwalla's Brindisi.
Mr. D N Zodge's Golden Key.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaimi's Kannan and Arden.
Mr. Alwan Ramazan's Sadak.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's David.
Mr. Nassim Saleh's Rose.
Mr. Khalil A Razak's Anjan.
Mr. Behram Boman's Lebanon.
Mr. V Vithalshah's Sanderson.
Mr. G. J. Rahim's Razeet.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Misser.
Mr. A R Taha's Durbar.
Mr. F Kadum's Farhan.
Mr. Esmail Hashum's Laffr.
Mr. Shaik I Mahomed's Dildhar.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Distance 1 mile

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Security and Tipperary.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Kandinava.
Mr. Abbas Faraz Shap Shap's Peach Bitter.
Mr. T M Goculdass's Safety and Hazal.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gesub and Hishan.
Mr. M T Kazrani's Kamel.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's My Fancy.
Messrs. R Kashibhoy and A D Jairaj's Karikata.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Dilawar.
Mr. Eve's Mandil, Rose Hill, Faithful, Trade Mark and Khundil.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kelvin Boy.
Mr. N A Kazi's Cossack.
Mr. Eve's Apollo.
Mr. A M Shaffi's Sinnan.
Mr. Heath's Dirrah, Silver Thrush and Hatchel.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
Mr. S L Cilento's Red Flower.
Mr. Y M Patel's Sannayet.
Mr. Marks' Vaziralmulk and Squire.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Shahzada.
Mr. Noble's Wadi.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan.
Mr M. Cursetjee's Domineer.
Mr Mahmood Shirazee's Shums.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Silver Streak and Nassim.
Mr. E Kadum's Alder.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening at the office of the Trust, Mr. R. H. A. Daves presiding.

The meeting considered the scheme submitted by the Land Manager for the increase of rents of business premises in the three acquired buildings abutting on the Kalbadevi Road. The Land Manager in his report stated that the average monthly rent per 100 sq. feet in January 1925, in two of the buildings was 18.29 and in one 7.04. The rent of private buildings in the same locality was ranging from 16.25 to 32.44, the latter for shops, and the former for pleaders chambers. The rent in private buildings was thus 77 per cent. for pleaders chambers, and 126 per cent. for shops higher than the rents in the acquired buildings of the Trust. The Land Manager, therefore, suggested that the rents for pleaders chambers in two buildings (viz. 35 and 36) which were increased by 10 per cent. from February 1925, should be further increased by 50 per cent. and the present rent of Rs. 236-12-0 of the ground, first and second floors in case of building No. 35, should be increased to Rs. 382-4-0.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, said that it was not clear what private buildings the Land Manager had considered to arrive at the average rent in that locality. From what he knew personally, it was evident that the Land Manager's estimate was very moderate.

The point entailed some discussion at the end which it was resolved that the rent of the acquired buildings should be increased by 50 per cent. to the existing tenants and by 70 per cent. in the case of new tenants.

AUSTRALIA WINS.

BY 307 RUNS.

FIFTH AND LAST TEST.

SYDNEY, March 3.

Australia has won the fifth and last test match by 307 runs.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, March 3.

In the Scottish League to-day, St. Mirren were beaten by Aberdeen by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

BUCHANAN CUP HOCKEY.

TWO RAILWAY TEAMS IN FINAL.

G. I. P. BEAT IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The first semi-final between the Improvement Trust and the G. I. P. provided a keen game in which the latter just managed to scrape home winners by the only goal scored. Both sets of forwards indulged in the short passing but lacked finish. The Trust forwards had a nasty habit of getting out of position, a fact which often placed their opponents in possession. A minute before half time the G. I. P. were awarded a corner from which Chapman netted the only goal.

In the second half the Improvement Trust improved and indulged in a few petty combined movements Bhuma being particularly good. It seemed as though the Trust would equalise but the G. I. P. exploit defensive tactics which are not commendable although so far the referees do not seem to have noticed this fact. Towards the end of the game Finnigan led a few raids and Loveday almost increased the lead with a shot which hit the goal post.

G. I. P. Railway—Coveney; Callaghan and O'Brien; Chapman, Lewis and Phipps; Finnigan, Loveday, Cowton, Willis and D'Monte.

Improvement Trust—Gibson; Muri Madhu and Rafique. D. Dorsey, M. Dorsey and Sadashiv; Yesu, A. Dorsey, Dalaya, Dhuma and Gunpath.

Referees—Messrs. Thornback and Norris.

B. B. & C. I. BEAT B. B. R. A.

This was a match in which the Railway proved themselves to be vastly superior to their opponents in every branch of the game. From the beginning the railway team asserted itself and stayed in the opposing twenty-five. Kelly and Cutler tried to get their forwards going but when they found these well held by Lucas and his colleagues, they relieved pressure by hitting up the field. To no purpose however, for with chronic persistency the play would veer back again and it seemed certain that the railwaymen would get through. Lucas was everywhere, playing the game of his life and never seeming to be capable of a mistake. A little before half time Muller neatly passed the ball through a defender's legs to Arkle who made no mistake with a stinging shot, only to be penalised for sticks. Fairman had a few difficult chances but could not bring off his sensational angle drives.

Immediately following the half time bully Muller took the ball down himself but was tripped when in the act of shooting. Fairmen was prepared however and taking the ball off his colleague's stick banged it into the net at close range. The Railway remained on the offensive but Cutler was on the top of his form, his play eliciting the applause of even his opponents' supporters. Frequently the Gunners got going only to be met with a confident resistance from Fox who is one of the most reliable backs in Bombay. Ten minutes from the end Muller gained possession of the ball in the ring and put in a splendid drive which gave the goal keeper no chance. The referee awarded a free hit for sticks and the crowd gave voice to its feelings. The B. A. made some desperate attempts to equalise without result and had to acknowledge defeat.

B. B. & C. I.:—O'Neal; Fox and Rollings; Green, Lucas and Gerard; Francis, Arklie, Muller, Fairman and Shamboolingam.

B. B. R. A.:—Hyde; Cutler and C. Kelly; Rodgers, V. Kelly and Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, D. Lynn, Gabriel and Abbott.

Referees:—Messrs. Maloney and Reade.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We want to protest most emphatically against the proposal of the Select Committee on Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill, to lower the age for the consummation of marriage from 14, as proposed in Dr. Gour's Bill, to 13 years of age.

India is asking for Home Rule, to be the acknowledged equal of the other civilized nations of the world, but how is that possible if the Chief Legislature of India persists in refusing to pass a law the morality of which is obvious? It has to be remembered that the Indian reckoning of age is one year in advance of the method of the rest of the world, in India when the child is born it is *one*, so when you make the marriage age of girls 13 the child is really only 12, and for man to force motherhood on a girl child of that age is an outrage against the morality and humanity.

The Bill as it now stands making the marriage age to be 14 is low enough, and should have ben 16, but that can hardly be expected at the present stage of public opinion, but we feel sure that the vast mass of public opinion is not against the marriage age of girls being 14, as laid down in the Bill, and it wil be a crime against childhood to reduce that age of 14 to 13.

We earnestly trust that the Committee will leave the Bill as it stands, and thus bring honor to the the name of Indian Legislature in the eyes of the world, instead of the reverse.

We ask you to give this matter your most careful attention.—Believe me Truly, etc.—

DOROTHY JINARAJADASA.
Vice President Women's Indian Assn.

Official and Personal.

H. R. H. Princess Arthur of Connaught is progressing well. Her Royal Highness underwent X-Ray treatment for her rheumatic seizure at the Government X-Ray Institute at the General Hospital on Tuesday accompnied by Major D. P. Johnstone, R. A. M. C.

The wedding of Lieutenant-General Mears M.C. of the Royal Artillery, son of Sir Grimwood and Lady Mears, with Miss Gifford took place on Tuesday afternoon at Allahabad.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.).

FRIDAY, March 6.

Public lecture on "Indian Budget" by Prof. K. T. Shah, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.

S. S. "Devanha" with English mails due at 8 p.m.

Annual meeting of members of Bombay Medical Union Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

SATURDAY, March 7.

The s. s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Extraordinary General Meeting, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, Girgaum 9 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

FIRST BHATIA F.R.C.S.

Dr. Haridas Jamnadas Bhatia M.B., B.S. (Bom), F.R.C.S. (London), returned from England with his wife on the 27th ultimo. He is the first F.R.C.S. (Lond) in the Bhatia community. He studied in the Grant Medical College where he obtained scholarship, several prizes and medals during his medical career. After being qualified in Bombay he proceeded for higher studies to England where he recently passed F.R.C.S. (London).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B I s.s "Morvada" which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived Port Said on the morning of 3rd instant and left there the same afternoon.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday last was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders Rs. 122 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Immediate at 1s 6d Rs. 100 lakhs.
(b) Bills and Deferreds nil.
Repees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA BIRTH-DAY ANNIVERSARY.

The nineteth Birthday anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramhamsa will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, (near Bandra), on Sunday, the 8th inst. There will be Bhajan from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., Prayachan from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and feeding of poor Narayanas at 11 a.m. There will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 5-30 p.m.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a public lecture at the above Institute (Sukhadwala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. on "The Religion of the Huns who invaded Persia and India." Rev. Dr. Mackichan who had first suggested the idea of founding and Oriental Institute in honour of the late M.r K. R. Cama and who was the very first President of the Institute will preside. One of the Trustees of the Institute will at first welcome Dr. Mackichan. The lecture is open to the public.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 9th week of the current year the total mortality of the current year the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.78. These figures compare favourably with those for the 9th week of 1924 when the mortality was 860 and death rate 36.07 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 991 and death-rate 44.30.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 271 as against nil and 286 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 123 were among infants under one year of age; 21 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their deaths had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 53 attacks and 29 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 293 as against 426 for the 9th week of 1924 and 387 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd March 1925 to 6 a.m. of 4th idem.

Smallpox 11 attacks and 6 deaths; Cholera nil. Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 117; total mortality this day last year 135.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1925.

ARTFUL DODGERS.

Conscience makes cowards of us all, and it must be said that the Bombay Government cut a sorry figure on Tuesday when Mr. K. F. Nariman challenged them to appoint a Committee of Enquiry for investigating the charges of waste and peculation ascribed to the Development Department. Any Government with a reputation to lose would, in similar circumstances, accept the challenge and completely clear themselves of the suspicions besetting them; but the Bombay Government have been eluding the glare of publicity and carrying on a public trust as a secret commission. The object of Mr. Nariman in moving a cut of Rs. 62 lakhs was to repeat his indictment against the Directorate and to bring home to the Government the significance of their refusal to meet an imperative demand. In October last, the Council carried a resolution in favour of an independent enquiry, but the Government still seem to be playing in the hands of the Development Directorate. At Poona, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, who in pre-official days had held that Development ought to be a Transferred Subject, was so over-borne by the popular indictment, that he slightly receded from his official position and suggested the pregnant compromise of adding a few names to the Advisory Committee. The resolution was, however, carried in spite of the loyal janissaries of Sind. The scope of the so-called Advisory Committee is so restricted that for purposes of enquiry and healthy restraint it remains but a mockery and a sham calculated to entangle critics in the meshes of confidence and stifle the voice of open discussion. Without widening the terms of reference, the Government made a sneaking attempt to involve some inconvenient critics in the Advisory Committee. The expansion of the Committee had its good points as a political ruse, but the offer was no substitute for an honest enquiry into the allegations of leakage and fraud. All that the Government have done is to work themselves into a frenzy and "indignantly" repudiate the charges. In every discussion, the Directorate has been on trial, but plethoric indignation cannot in the eyes of honest and sensible men, serve as effective rebuttal. It is easy to be indignant, but if indignation is treated as disproof, there would be no need for any judicial procedure in a civilised Government. The words of Sir Lawless Hepper and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir cannot be dignified with the name of defence or of answer. When specific allegations are presented for enquiry, the evasion of an impartial verdict nearly amounts to a confession of guilt and the dread of consequences.

If the Government had a clean record, they should have jumped at the opportunity offered by Mr. Nariman, cleared their character and disgraced the traducer. As regards their character, they are, it would seem, content with the plea of the banker placed in the dock: "Character does not affect me; I took a first in Moral Philosophy at Cambridge." The speech of Sir Lawless Hepper amounted to a pusillanimous retreat, and he sought to relieve his discomfiture by a few grimaces at his tormentor. We do not believe that any one will congratulate Sir Lawless Hepper on his behaviour. As some of his unsavoury remarks have been expunged from the proceedings after due apology, it is hardly necessary to discuss their effrontery. We would, however, ask Sir Lawless Hepper and the Government to consider the standpoint of the public. Here is an enterprise costing Rs. 20 crores undertaken by Government agency at the cost of industrial finance. We hope Government do not propose deliberately to demonstrate the contention of vested interests, that official management is necessarily fraught with corruption and financial profligacy. It is a favourite gibe with foreign capitalists that Government direction, whether of railways or of other enterprise, must be accompanied by inefficiency and embezzlement. Considering his antecedents, Sir Lawless Hepper must be credited with an ardent desire to prove that given the right direction at the top, there should be no scandal about waste and graft. What is the situation to-day? What is the credit of the Development Department for economy and rectitude? Mr. Nariman's broad-sides are indicative of public opinion. On behalf of the tax-payers and the investors of Bombay, we are entitled to a full investigation of the ugly reports which, week by week, leak out regarding the administration of a great trust. There is no politics in this. Government are fond of telling us that big departments of expenditure ought to be judged on commercial principles. If they on their part realised their obligations, they would welcome a scrutiny into the sordid reports which Mr. Nariman offered to substantiate. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir wanted it to be whispered into his ear as to who it was that played ducks and drakes with public money. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, instead of burking an impartial enquiry and seeking the extension of a hush-hush policy, should have agreed to a stern investigation of the facts. This is a matter that cannot be disposed of in clandestine whispers or theatrical denials. Mr. Nariman offers to substantiate before a Committee the charges of maladministration and fraud. Sir Lawless affects to be bored with old tales of commission-grabbing. His logic is as false as his frantic evasion of facts is reprehensible. Regarding the unwanted load of iron-bars rusting in Matunga, he presents the sorry plea that the raising of import-duties had improved their value. How ingenious it would be to justify huge indents of superfluous stores and keep them on the speculation that their value may grow with the contingency of higher duties! What of the demonstrable allegations, before an impartial tribunal, of the misapplication of funds and the profusion of secret commissions? He merely denies them, without meeting the demand, for very good reasons we imagine, of getting the verdict of a Committee.

Besides the display of towering indignation and fretful denials, Sir Lawless Hepper had nothing to offer. He told the Council that he consented to the reduction of Rs. 2,000 per month from next December in the shape of his own salary. As it was at the pressure of the Secretary of State, there is some lack of grace in the concession. Rs. 4,000 a month is still a considerable salary and we take it he will not very much miss the difference or regret his consent. He is still strong in his faith regarding development, but why should he resent an investigation into the nature and progress of expenditure? He informs the Council that his preference for chawls at Rs. 1,10,000 against chawls at Rs. 88,000 is based on very good reasons. He did not tell the Counci what those reasons were though they were very good. Bombay has to find the money and these mumbo-jumbo deliverances are far from satisfying. Sir Lawless spoke in unmitigated scorn of individuals who made charges against public officials. If the charges can be substantiated before a referee, the sin becomes pardonable: if public officials dodge the challenge, the accuser is absolved and the "despicable nature" of the event redounds on the pontifical shirker. Sir Lawless Hepper is an expert like Sir Thomas Holland, but it will be remembered that Sir Thomas in his pro-occupations in the Munitions Board, missed many a minor scandal. Sir Thomas had the excuse of "winning the war" wherewith to delay, if not ultimately to ward off, the judgment of the public. We do not want to press the analogy, but we do want the Bombay Government to appreciate the impressions of the public when the Development Department is made into an institution too sacrosanct for enquiry. The indictment of Mr. Nariman is plain, straight-forward; and the cajolery towards secret information for the benefit and denial of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir will no more meet the case than the splenetic calumny of his subordinates against a responsible publicist. The Government have embarked on enormous capital expenditure. In the superior grades, there is only one Indian against nineteen Englishmen, and we hope they are content about the British character of the Administration. What we want is the trusted and trustworthy character of the Administration, and in facing a request so modest, the Directorate has acted in a spirit of white-livered petulance. Sir Leslie Wilson will do well to turn over the leaves of history and consult the courageous attitude of Lord Reay on an occasion when the charge of corruption was flung—and proved. He should interfere and give an opportunity to his officials to rebut accusations against them; if he fails to do so his administration will be marked by development blots at least as deep as those sustained by Sir George Lloyd.

THE OPIUM FAILURE.

The prolonged and acrimonious labours of the successive Opium Conferences have at last produced the mouse of a Convention as an attempt to conceal their real failure. The withdrawal of the American delegation, which led the Oriental nations anxious to suppress opium traffic, as England was at the head of the opium bloc determined to delay an immediate and effective solution of the problem, marked the true end of the Conference which dragged on through the sheer momentum of prestige. But the American attitude towards the problem has been more misrepresented than disproved in this country where the public has had to rely on the propagandist accounts of Reuter which all through the Conference had been more anxious to amplify and justify the British policy than to transmit facts. To those, therefore, who desire to know the impressions of a keen observer who is, moreover, an authority on the subject, we would suggest a perusal of Miss La Motte's article on the "Deadlock at Geneva" in the latest issue of the American "Nation." Miss La Motte is not impartial, if by impartiality is meant a mental vacuity nor unprejudiced, if prejudices mean passionate attachment to strong convictions. Through her writings she has shown that the world's production of opium is far in excess of its medicinal needs and that the Government of India are the greatest culprit in the matter. British opinion, which with its peculiar self-complacence refuses to realise the moral stigma earned by the Empire through its acquiescence in opium traffic, will prefer to ignore observations such as those of Miss La Motte's. But they are all the more important for that reason.

It has been widely commented in India that the proceedings of the Geneva Conference appeared obscure partly because of lack of coherent or even intelligible reports and partly because of interminable hair-splitting about trivial technicalities. From Miss La Motte's delineation it seems as though even to those present in Geneva the proceedings seemed confusing mainly because the European countries with opium-smoking colonies in the Far East fought shy of publicity and held secret comtees from one of which even China was excluded. But the character of representation at the Conference was, at least in one case, not less reprehensible than the method of conducting an international conference behind closed doors. Miss La Motte rightly holds that with Great Britain was represented the India Office, "the latter," she remarks, "tactfully called 'India'—two British delegates, anyway." This "Indian" delegate backed by Britain, solicitous of India's self-determination in the matter, was the principal obstructionist to a radical settlement of the question. "If Great Britain yields," observes Miss La Motte. "the rest will collapse like a house of cards. All the opium-producing countries have laid their cards on the table—except India." It has been claimed on behalf of the British that they objected not to the suppression of opium but to the American method of achieving that aim. But their attitude even on minor questions was hardly helpful. For example, the first Conference held last November provided, among other things, for anti-opium education. Our Government who deprecate bold measures for the abolition of the vicious traffic have a passion for waiting for the slow process of education to eradicate the habit. How can they then explain the opposition of their delegate to this harmless method of combating the evil through the spread of enlightenment? Yet that is precisely what he did. Miss La Motte points out that "the delegate from 'India' very strongly objected to this propaganda business," and hence the article regarding vigorous propaganda as to the use of opium was modified by the absurd proviso "unless it seems inexpedient" in order to "to please Mr. Campbell." Such is the moral enthusiasm of the British Government in abolishing opium!

Nor, if Viscount Cecil's contention that tht consumption of opium by India is solely a domestic concern of hers be upheld, is there any utility of the pompous Central Board of Control established by the Conference. For "India" can surely argue that her domestic requirements are no business of the Commission in which case the aim of the Board which is to estimate the needs of different countries is completely frustrated. No international action is hence possible unless the constituent nations themselves desire the reforms in their own interest. It is not at all true to argue that the masses in India know the use of opium without abusing it. Only the other day Mr. Johnstone in the House of Commons drew Earl Winterton's attention to the fact that medical evidence showed that 98 per cent. of the children in the industrial city of Bombay were drugged with opium. It is of little avail to hold baby-weeks while we have no maternity benefits on the one hand or on the other the prohibition of the opiating of children. Earl Winterton gave the typical Ministerial reply that the Government of Bombay were considering the question of administration of opium to childen. The "consideration" does not seem to have been of a fruitful nature since the Government of Bombay in their resolution reviewing the Report of the Excise Committee complacently observe that no drastic action is necessary in the matter at present. For they hold that the licensing of *balaqolis* is for the benefit of infant life rather than otherwise. But in the opinion of many competent medical authorities the infant mortality—which is so appallingly high in Bombay—is accentuated by the opium habit both because of the risks of opium poisoning and of its debilitating effects on the children's physique. Nor is there any validity in Government's argument that the prevention of drugging of children would prove fruitless so long as the use of opium by adults was permitted. As the "Indian Social Reformer" in its "Prohibition Supplement" points out, this difficulty has not prevented Government from drafting a Bill penalising the use of liquor or tobacco by children. It is, indeed, futile for Government to express the pious sentiment that they are "not to be understood as approving of the use of these pills" so long, indeed, as they legalise and sanction its use through their license which, despite the Excise Committee's Report, they have refused to cancel.

Notes of the Day.

A Satyagrah of Tenants.

Recently Reuter reported that the situation in Clydebank had again become serious as the result of several evictions being carried out. There was also a question in the House of Commons on the subject and then we were informed that the evictions were suspended and the trials of some tenants withdrawn pending the decision of the Rents Commission. But in the background of this colourless piece of news is a stimulating history of the heroic stand made by the tenants of Clydebank against an increase in rent that threatens to undermine their standard of life below the human level. It is a story that should be known by those who are declaiming against "the fictitious and mischievous agitation carried on in the name of tenants by certain persons desirous of making a show of sympathy for them"—we quote from the latest Memorial of the Bombay Landlords' Association—no less than by those who are maintaining an unequal fight against the greed of individual landlords or the inequity of the social order. For it is an essay in *Satyagrah* wherein the tenants refuse to pay, not the rent, but the demanded increase in rent since they consider such increase as illegal. Strictly speaking, it is not a No Rent strike since the tenants are willing to pay the normal rent, but as the landlords would lose their claim to subsequent increase thereby, they refuse to receive it and consequently the tenants are withholding the whole of the rent.

The Clydebank Episode.

Clydebank is an industrial town near Glasgow with a population of nearly 50,000 consisting mainly of the lower, middle and labouring classes. The rents of its tenements were restricted by a Rent Act in 1915 and as landlords are the same all the world over practically no repairs have been made in the houses since 1914 leaving them in a wretched condition. Since 1920 when an increase was demanded by "factors", or rent-collectors, and when the whole of Scotland resorted to one-day's strike as a protest, the present struggle has been going on under the leadership of Mr. Kirkwood, M.P., who condemned the extravagant joy-rides of the Prince of Wales the other day. It has been complained that photos of the Clydebank children showed them to be healthy. The explanation is simple. As Mr. Kirkwood, said, "what they did with that money is they fed their children better than otherwise they would have been doing if they had paid the increases in rent." The rent passed into the children's stomachs. While the Scottish lawyers made nice distinctions between ejectment and eviction to confound the landlords, the Clydebank tenants have not shrunk from direct action. They have formed Vigilance Committees which call people together when an eviction is threatened and restores the tenants' family after the Sheriff's officers and the police disappear. As the municipal functionaries are Labourites they are also on the tenants' side though they are starved of their rates. But as Scotland has no benevolent bureaucrats pining to vindicate law and order and to teach tenants a lesson, the tenants have succeeded in having their case investigated by a Commission and may even obtain justice—despite the absence of Lord Reading.

Gone—But Coming Back.

The Act passed by Parliament last year enabling Viceroys and satraps to go "home" on leave, is being liberally utilised. The facility seems to have caused excitement all round, though for a century the high dignitaries of office managed without intermittent holidays in their five-years' commission. Lord Rawlinson went "home" last year: now Lord Reading, Sir Henry Wheeler, Sir John Kerr, and Sir Harcourt Butler are pining for a short (and we would add inexpensive and luxurious) spell of rest. Lord Reading goes apparently to contabulate with Lord Birkenhead, upon what we don't know. A Moderate confided to us yesterday his inference that great events were on the gale. We are rather dry of conjecture since Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead are both hard-headed men, trained in the cynicisms of the law. Lord Lytton as senior Governor goes to Delhi and by way of happy coincidence the Government of India have, irrespective of the mandatory terms in the Devolution Rules, remitted the provincial contribution due from Bengal. Lord Lytton is a weak-minded though stubborn manikin, and in his tenure, he will just keep the flag flying. We need not expect any sensational interregnum. When we first heard of Lord Lytton's evanascent elevation, we imagined that Sir Abdur Rahim's delegation to Geneva had been timed to cover the interval. As the Senior Member of the Bengal Executive Council, it is however his right to figure as His Excellency. His evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee must have convinced the Civil Service that he was a safe man for law and order, and capable of thrilling communal sentiment in Bengal.

Will He Do It?

Though Bombay is accustomed to Manchester dictation, the weak condition of the Cotton industry has caused a feeling of consternation among mill-agents, over the refusal of the Government to remit the excise duty even in part. At the Jubilee Dinner, Sir Leslie Wilson spoke in buoyant appreciation of Lancashire's goodwill, and it re-inforced the expectation that the Central surplus would be devoted to the relief of the cotton-industry and the deletion of an unjust tax. Sir Basil Blackett has chosen a different course, and there is the menace of the closing-down of mills and acute unemployment in the cotton-industry. The mill-owners have waited upon the Governor. He has expressed sentiments of sympathy—and legal impotence. If the Bombay Government are with us, will they demonstrate their consistency? To-day, the Assembly will vote upon the expenditure of the Excise Establishment. Will Sir Leslie Wilson permit the official representatives of Bombay to protest against it by vote? We wonder, since action is so different from polite sympathy.

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.

DON'T FEAR PROPAGANDA

IMPERIALISTS & COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, March 3.

The feature of the debate in the House of Commons to-day, on the motion proposed by Mr. Geoffrey Peto condemning the revolutionary propaganda in Britain and the Empire by the Communists and others was the maiden speech by Sir Frank Nelson who dealt particularly with India, through which, he declared, the miasma of poisonous propaganda was spreading weekly. He said that the British had been able to protect the Indian masses from injustice of their own superiors, but were unable to protect the Indian peasant from the campaign of misrepresentation and lies in past years propagated partly by the Communists and partly by a certain type of the Indian politician. He continued that heavier responsibility than that of determining the time and method of each successive advance towards self-Government rested on Parliament, namely trust of seeing that progress was not retarded by a handful of revolutionaries who in no way represented the people and whose sole aim was to foment revolution, riot and bloodshed for their own ulterior ends. Sir Frank pleaded that the power of the Viceroy and the Governors to suppress revolution should in no way be curtailed, and concluded by appealing to the House, particularly the Labour Party, not to condone violence in speeches in view of the manner in which every word telegraphed out was seized upon by every kind and type of Indian.

MR. SCURR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Scurr moved an amendment expressing the opinion that the ordinary process of the law is sufficient to deal with acts of violence and contending that redress of grievances is the best method of rendering violence and propaganda useless. He urged the House not to be scared because few men here and there made wild and foolish utterances. "Let us," he said, "make it impossible to say truthfully that seventy per cent. of the agricultural population in India is illiterate after a century of British Government. Educate the people, then there need be no fear of propaganda."

Mr. Thurtle seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne, concluding the speech in support of the motion declared:—"We do not intend to get out of India but intend to govern."

Mr. Wheatley deprecated the members being shocked by shooting of policeman, but not being shocked by shooting of innocent people at Amritsar.

UNDER-SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Earl Winterton after affirming that it was the duty of every Government to protect the country against a violent revolution declared that some of the Labour Party were suspicious of the resolution as a menace to free speech but there was no risk of that. He cited an article from Labour publications as showing British tolerance of free speech and then, amid much interruption from Labour members, joined issue with Mr Wheatley. He remarked that the time did not allow of development of his argument, but representing the Secretary of State he strongly deprecated an ex-Cabinet Minister using the argument that they had no right to condemn the murder of a police inspector if they held certain views on another case where the executive authority was compelled to take certain action. He expressed the opinion that the Communist Party of Britain, although a pernicious body, numbered no more than three or four thousand. It did not make a secret of its pernicious aims, but it would be easy to take its long winded manifestoes too seriously. There was good ground for hoping that the movement was going backwards instead of forwards. (Cheers).

Referring to India, Earl Winterton said he understood that the terms of motion did not relate to the ordinary political controversy, but only to that caused by propaganda from the Communist outside sources with which he proposed to deal.

ORDINANCE JUSTIFIED.

Earl Winterton pointed out that the conditions in Bengal to-day were better than in 1907/8 and expressed the opinion that that was because the Government of India and the Government of Bengal had promulgated the Ordinance and taken other exceptional police measures. There was no greater justification for the Ordinance than to-day's comparative peace in Bengal. There was very slight connection between the Akali trouble in the Punjab and subversive propaganda. The only activity in India which could properly be traced to the external propaganda was described in the judgment of the High Court of Allahabad. Earl Winterton thought that tunnellings and burrowings of underground workers, whether from Russia or elsewhere, were far more likely to fall in and bury them than harm the main structure of society. Mr. Scurr's amendment was unnecessary. Nobody denied the right of free speech except Labour supporters at the election time.

Mr. Saklatvala rose to speak just before eleven when the debate would be automatically adjourned *sine die* and Mr. Peto moved the closure, which was carried by 233 votes to 109, but owing to a technical mistake in connection with the action of the tellers to which the Labour members drew attention, the speaker declared the vote void and the debate was consequently adjourned *sine die*.—Reuter.

TURKISH CRISIS.

A STORMY DEBATE.

GOVT. AGAINST REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.

A stormy debate preceded the Cabinet's resignation, last night. At a secret session of the People's Party, the Extremists criticised the Government's policy and demanded general application of the repressive measures against all reactionary tendencies.

Fethy Bey, Premier, deprecated such measures as unjustifiable.

This was greeted with very lively recriminations.

Finally, the Extremist motion was adopted by 90 votes to 60. Fethy Bey, immediately resigned, but was requested to carry on in the meantime.—Reuter.

ISHMAT PASHA TO FORM CABINET.

RUSHDI PASHA TO BE FOREIGN MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.

Ishmat Pasha has been asked to form the Cabinet, which will probably include Tewfik and Rushdi Pasha, who will be Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The British Government has agreed that the British representative to Turkey will have the rank of Ambassador and will remain at Constantinople. Sir Ronald Lindsay will be the first Ambassador. It is expected that there will be some representative of the Embassy at Angora also.—Reuter.

KURDISH "REBELS."

TROOPS TO MEET THEM TO-DAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.

A message from Angora states that the Turkish troops will come in contact with the rebels in Kurdistan, to-morrow at the latest.

The Kurds are now more active in the neighbourhood of Argana, communication with which has been interrupted.

Local fighting is reported from Chemishgezek, a place in the north of Kharput.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF "CHICHUEN"

U. S. PROTEST TO CHINA.

PEKING, March 3.

The United States Legation has protested to the Foreign Ministry regarding the seizure of the river steamer "Chichuen" as an affront to the American flag and a violation of the American treaty rights. The Legation further asks the Chinese Government to instruct the authorities concerned to arrange a satisfactory settlement with the American Consul at Chun King.—Reuter.

SARDAR'S MURDER ARRESTS.

TWO SUSPECTS RELEASED.

CAIRO, March 3.

Abdel Hadiel Melegul and Arfat Abdulla, Secretary of the Extreme Nationalist White Flag Society who were arrested in connection with the murder of Sirdar have been released.—Reuter.

HOBB'S CASE.

LEMOINE'S PART.

LONDON, March 3.

Newton further stated in his evidence that when he went to India in 1921 he met Lemoine alis Stallman who went to India to assist Capt. Arthur whose position at that time was a difficult one. Arthur wanted to get the second cheque met and at the same time had to appear to be assisting the Raja though he was no longer aide-de-camp to Raja. Lemoine was to be brought on the scene possibly as an advisor to the Raja, but nothing could be done. Arthur bought Newton's share in the second cheque for 650 thousand francs. Arthur subsequently, sued Newton for £17,300 sterling but the action was settled by consent on a payment of a thousand sterling. Newton denied that Arthur paid him 20,000 francs in connection with Mrs. Schmidt, whom Arthur was taking to India as his wife.

The case has been adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

NO DECISION YET.

LONDON, March 3.

In connection with the rumours arising out of a lengthy Cabinet meeting held last evening on questions connected with the Geneva Protocol that the Cabinet favours a security pact between England, France and Belgium with, if possible, German participation, it is learned in influential British circles that so far as is known the Cabinet has not reached any decision regarding it. Many suggestions have been submitted to the Cabinet, but hitherto, so far as could be ascertained, none of these has been adopted. Consequently, the statements that certain new proposals are supported by the Dominions is discredited.—Reuter.

A WELL-PLANNED OUT GAME.

SIR A. RAHIN TO BE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL?

REPRESSION IN STORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4

According to the London correspondent of the "Statesman", it is officially announced that His Excellency Lord Reading is to visit England in April for the purpose of holding a personal discussion with the Cabinet. Lord Reading will return to India in July and during his absence His Excellency Lord Lytton will act as Viceroy.

It transpires that when Lord Lytton acts as Viceroy Sir Abdur Rahim will act as Governor of Bengal.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DELHI, March 4.

The Secretary of State for India-in-Council has invited His Excellency the Viceroy to come to England in April next for short leave not exceeding four months, in order to secure an opportunity of personal discussion with His Excellency the Earl of Reading, who has accepted the invitation.

His Majesty, the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Earl of Lytton, the Governor of Bengal, to act as Viceroy and Governor-General during Lord Reading's absence on leave.—A. P.

LONDON, March 3.

Earl Birkenhead has invited Lord Reading to come to England in April on a short leave not exceeding four months with the object of a personal discussion with him.

Lord Reading has accepted the invitation.

Lord Lytton acts as Viceroy during that period.—Reuter.

THE ACTING VICEROY.

EARL LYTTON

Governor of Bengal who has been appointed to act as Viceroy and Governor-General of India during Lord Reading's absence on leave

NO EMERGENCY.

DISCUSSION AT FIRST HAND.

LONDON, March 4.

The papers here emphasise that no political emergency has arisen in India to demand Earl Reading's presence here, but Government is very keen on discussing Indian affairs with him at first hand. It is pointed out that Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir Harcourt Butler will also be in England during the next few months.—Reuter.

SIR A. RAHIM.

NOT PROCEEDING TO GENEVA.

CALCUTTA, March 3.

In view of the changes in the Bengal Administration as a result of Lord Lytton impending acting as the Viceroy it is understood that Sir Abdur Rahim has postponed his departure to Geneva to attend the Jurists' Conference.—A.P.

A WELL-PLANNED OUT GAME

ANOTHER SPELL OF REPRESSION?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 4.

The news that Lord Reading is going on leave to England for four months under the Leave of Absence Rules recently passed in Parliament has certainly occasioned surprise in quarters which hitherto refused to believe the report frequently spread by the British press of the "Morning Post" type. Now, however, that Lord Reading's going on leave is certain, there is speculation as to what the object would be.

I understand the primary purpose is discussion with the Secretary of State on the Muddiman Committee Report, although His Excellency might require some rest and tonic to his jaded nerves. The speculation is all the greater because of the fact that Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Henry Wheeler (Burma and Bihar Governors, respectively) are also proceeding on leave at the same time. With the failure of the Non-Co-operation movement and the unfortunate decline of Mahatma Gandhi's driving force which is further evidenced by the break up of the Hindu-Muslim Relations Committee of All Parties Conference, Lord Reading might be received by the British bureaucracy as the saviour of "the lost Dominion" and both Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir Harcourt Butler might testify before Britain of Lord Reading's sagacity and statesmanship. The effect of such testimony on the minds of Britain where the Labour Party has been eclipsed by the Conservatives and Die-hards cannot be over-estimated, and it is feared there will be further repression in India and the annihilation of even the little signs of the Non-Co-operation movement which "perplexed and embarrassed" Lord Reading's Government to quote his Excellency's admission.

GAME PLANNED VERY WELL

This fear is given credence to by the fact that Lord Lytton has been selected to act as Viceroy during the four months' holiday of Lord Reading and now the Secretary of State is to discuss the position with Lord Reading. So we are in for another spell of repression and further reaction, while the subtle process of rounding up the Swarajists is merrily going on in Bengal in the name of anti-anarchist campaign. Already the Nationalist Party in the Assembly is a term only in name and the publication of the Muddiman Committee's Report on the 9th will probably have its own effect in further introducing in the Nationalist ranks elements of disruption. The game of the bureaucracy appears to have been very well planned and a grave hint of Mahatma Gandhi thrown to a friend of mine two days ago after the inconclusive adjournment of the Hindu-Muslim Committee of the All Parties Conference is somewhat disconcerting from the country's point of view. The future is, therefore, very gloomy. But we shall not blame Government for it. The situation that will present itself in a few months' time is one that will be beyond the wit of any one to solve.

I understand Lord Reading is starting on 11teh April for England. Sir Geoferry Montmorency is already in England.

SIR CLIFFORD ALLBUTT DEAD.

A CORRECTION.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Reuter's Bombay Office sends the following correction:—

"The London message of February 23rd should read: "The death is reported of Sir Clifford Allbutt, and not Sir Alfred Butt."

[Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt was born in 1836. He was Consulting Physician Leeds, General Infirmary, Belgrave Hospital for Chidren and King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst. He was Physician Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, and Commissioner in Lunacy (1889-92.)

OPPOSED TO ALL TARIFFS.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE.

PARTY'S UNANIMOUS RESOLUTION.

LONDON, March 3.

The Labour Party's attitude towards the tariffs is embodied in a unanimous resolution of the Parliamentary Labour Party which reaffirmed the party's opposition to all tariffs and appoints a committee to suggest methods for dealing with the exchange of goods made under sweated conditions by other means than tariffs.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF RHINELAND.

LORD ASQUITHS MAIDEN SPEECH.

LONDON, March 3.

The galleries of the House of Lords were crowded to hear the maiden speech of Lord Asquith, who raised the question of occupation of the Rhineland. He sympathised with the perfectly legitimate feeling of insecurity of France owing to the death of the three-party pact and said the situation afforded ample ground for statesmanship in the interest of security of France, Europe and of the whole world. To produce and substitute a more comprehensive pact than the present one was the primary and most urgent need, but it was no reason for attempting to convert the limited temporary measures into an indefinite occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.—Reuter.

COLOGNE EVACUATION.

Lord Curzon, replying to Lord Asquith, reiterated that consistently with the legal carrying-out of the Treaty, Government desired that the occupation of Cologne should terminate as soon as possible. He promised most careful consideration of the Commission's voluminous report and hoped that the Germans might be given an opportunity of being heard. He was of opinion that the publication of the report would militate against the solution, but no important decision like retention of the troops in the Cologne area would be taken without the publication of the grounds on which the decision was based.—Reuter.

POLICY OF CONFERENCES

PRESIDENT COOLIDEGE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

President Coolidge in the inaugural address after taking oath at the Capital emphasised America's peaceful intentions, but said she ought to maintain a military force comporting with the dignity and security of a great people. It ought to be a balanced force intensely modern and capable of defence by sea, land, under-sea and air, but should be so conducted that all the world would see in it not a menace but an instrument of security and peace. As a result of the limitation of naval armaments the American Navy ranked larger comparatively than ever before. He strongly favoured the continuance of the policy of Conferences wherever the conditions promised practical and favourable results. Mr. Coolidge reiterated his desire to see America participate in the Court of International Justice and urged national economy and comprehensive reduction of taxes.

As the result of Mr. Coolidge's economy campaign ceremonies of inaogoration of Mr. Coolidge and General Dawes were of the simplest kind causing displeasure to merchants, trades people and citizens. The Day's events consisted in General Dawes taking oath in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol at noon and Mr. Coolidge outside the Capitol at one in the afternoon in the presence of a vast throng, Mr. Taft administering it after which there was comparatively a meagre inaugural procession from the Capitol to Whitehouse, where Mr. Coolidge and General Dawes reviewed the soldiers, sailors and Governors of the States.—Reuter.

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY.

ENROUTE TO VAIKOM.

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

Mr. Gandhi has arrived here this morning from Delhi and proceeds to Bombay this evening on his way to Vaikom.—A.P.

New Zealand has challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

AFTER ONE YEAR.

C. P. COUNCIL MEETS.

GOVERNOR ON MINISTRY.

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met this noon after one year. There was a fairly good gathering of members, and the visitors' galleries were full. His Excellency Sir Montague Butler having arrived in a procession addressed the Council. After paying a tribute to Sir Frank Sly and after referring to the fine body of devoted officials and liberally minded public, His Excellency reviewed the political events of last year consequent on the rejection of the budget by the Swarajists and added, "You have had a year's experience of the advantages and disadvantages accruing locally of having no Ministers and I shall attempt to offer you advice based on local and purely provincial considerations. But, I do ask you before coming to a conclusion to consider the wider aspect of the question as to how a refusal to modify your previous attitude if you do so decide will react on the hope of the province of securing further measure of Reform when the account is made up of the progress achieved in working the existing instalment for the past few days. Reports have been reaching me as to what your decision is likely to be. I have referred to take to notice of them. I await your reply here in this Council and shall watch with special interest how you translate it into action in the coming session."

Sir Montague then referred to his close association with the development of self-governing institutions in India and concluded his speech with a cordial tribute to the work of the retiring President, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.

The Council was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

NAGPUR, March 4.

In reply to Mr. G. S. Gupta who asked whether it was a fact that His Excellency the Governor proposed to dissolve the present Council before the expiry of its term, Mr. Nelson said that the power of dissolution rested with the Governor in accordance with the provision of section 72 B: (1) A. of the Government of India Act and not with the Government.

Replying to a question relating to Government's instructions to its officers to engage themselves in propaganda against the Swarajists, Mr. Nelson replied that instructions were issued to the district officers to explain to the people the effects of the action of the Council in voting nominal salaries to Ministers and refusing to vote supplies for schemes of developments in transferred departments.

GOVERNMENT LEAFLETS AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

In reply to Mr. Gupta who asked a question whether various leaflets directed against the Swarajists issued from Nagpur without any signature or any mention of their source were issued by the authority of Government or by their permission, Mr. Nelson stated that the member's question was vaguely worded and did not admit of a precise answer, but he might say that certain leaflets were issued by the Publicity Department to explain to the people the effects of the Legislative Council's voting nominal salaries for ministers and in refusing to vote supplies and the total expenditure was Rs. 8,298 for printing, paper and postage.—(A. P.).

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. MONTAGU.

NAGPUR, March 4.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled this noon with Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in the chair.

Before the business for the day commenced Dr. Moonji raised a legal objection to Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis occupying the presidential chair as his term of office had expired. But after some discussion the President announced that the legal point was already considered and his Presidentship until the election of a new President would be in order.

After interpellations which took over an hour and which were generally accompanied by supplimentary questions the President made a touching reference to the late Mr. Montagu and paid a glowing tribute to his great services to India.

Dr. Moonje, on behalf of the Swarajists associated himself with the tribute.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY BILL.

Hon. Mr. Standen then introduced the President's Salary Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration at once. The Bill provided for the salary of Rs. 10,000 per annum as the basis for discussion in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. But the Government would be willing to consider any higher salary which the status and the duty of the office justify. The Finance Member said that there was much to be said for a whole time President and the House would do well to follow in the footsteps of the Legislative Assembly. But he left the decision to the Council.

Mr. K. P. Vaidya, Swarajist, moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report within four o'clock. The motion was pressed to a division by a Liberal member and carried by thirty-six votes to twenty-three.

RS. 10,000 PER ANNUM FOR PRESIDENT.

Reassembled after lunch the Central Provinces Legislative Council considered the President's Salary Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The Select Committee reported that the President should be a whole timed man and should not practise any profession or engage in any trade and that his salary should be fixed at 1,500 per mensem. The Hon. Mr. Standen announced that the Governor approved of the increase being made. At this stage Mr. Jayant proposed that the consideration of the Bill be postponed for a fortnight. The President disallowed it and the Bill was taken into consideration by thirty-seven votes to four.

(Continued from column 6.)

The Hon. Mr. Standen then moved clause by clause and they were all carried except the clause referring to the salary. Dr. Moonje moved an amendment that the salary be fixed at the original figure of Rs. 10 thousand per annum and this was carried without a division. Eventually the Bill providing a wholetimed President on Rs. 10 thousand per annum was passed. The Council then proceeded with the election of the President. Mr. S. B. Tambe, Swarajist, and Mr. Syed Abdul Rahman, Independent, were the two candidates. Voting resulted in Mr. Tambe getting forty-one votes against Mr. Rahman getting twenty votes. Mr. Tambe was then declared elected. The Hon. Mr. Standen and others then paid eleqent tributes to the retiring President Sir G. M. Chitnavis to which the latter suitably responded.—A.P.

SWARAJIST ELECTED AS PRESIDENT.

NAGPUR, March 4.

Mr. Tambe, Swarajist, has been elected as the President of the Central Provinces Legislative Council on a salary of Rupees 10,000 per annum. Mr. Tambe got 41 votes and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman 20. Mr. Naidu withdrew.—A.P.

(Continued in column 5).

N. C. O. AND INAMS.

CONFISCATIONS BY GOVT.

QUESTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A SIND GRIEVANCE.

Most of the day yesterday, grants for Construction of Irrigation, Navigation and other works ("Reserved") were discussed, except at question time when a number of supplementary questions were asked about the policy of Government in regard to Inamdars who had taken part in the Non-Co-operation movement. Government had now made some of those Inamdars pay the full assessment on these lands, in one instance the inam of a gentleman was attached because his son took part in politics. Mr. C. P. Mehta was assailed on all sides with supplementary questions, and the answers being evasive there was a prolonged wordy duel. The case of Darbar Gopaldas was brought forward, but without getting any satisfactory reply from the Revenue Member. It was stated that Darbar Gopaldas was outside British India, and the Council was, therefore, not in a position to discuss the question.

The rest of the day was taken up in the discussion of a small grant of Rs. 5,000 for constructing sluices over Zamindari Karias. This was a matter which touched the pockets of the usually silent Sind members. But yesterday they were most eloquent and attacked Government in unmistakable terms. Most of the Sind members who took part in the debate made feeling speeches, and their rule of silently voting for Government in all matters and on all occasions was broken for once. The Swaraj Party's leader, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, promised his Party's support in their fight against Government. Even Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad thought the occasion demanded an attack on Government in support of the Sind members. Mr. Nariman in a speech which was both applauded and objected to, treated the Sind members to a homily on their past errors in the Council in consistently supporting Government. He hoped the new awakening of these gentlemen would continue, and that they would remember it and remembering guide their behaviour in the future. They had to remember, he said, that their countrymen would stand by them in their difficulty, although the Sind members had deserted them so long. Indians were not their enemies, but the officials were, who were harbouring and humouring them. The President objected to this insinuation in Mr. Nariman's speech that the Sind members were voting on the other side for some object, and said that he would not allow such statements to be made. In the end, Mr. Nariman drove the lesson home in the hearts of Sind members that when they were in difficulties it was the Opposition which they could rely on to support them and not the Government officials. Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cowasji defended the attitude of Government as equitable to all parties. But Mr. Cowasji finding the opposition too much at the end of his defence, withdrew all these demands, and Mr. Khurbo triumphantly moved their omission one after another, all the motions being accepted.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Wednesday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

A number of supplementary questions were asked on the following question asked by Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state in how many cases has the Government been pleased to resume or confiscate the personal inams or taluks of certain inamdars or talukdars since the year 1920 on the ground that those inamdars have taken part in the non-co-operation movement in the Presidency of Bombay?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the names of such inamdars or talukdars and the extent of the inams or taluks thus resumed or confiscated?

(c) Is it a fact that taking part in the Non-Co-operation movement has been declared to be a breach of the conditions in the *sanads* relating to such inams or taluks?

(d) Were any inquiries made and opportunities allowed to the inamdars or talukdars before such action was taken?

Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a), (b), and (c) Four cases. The requisite information is contained in the statement placed on the Council Table. No such declaration has been made. Each case is considered on its own merits.

(d) Yes.

The names of the Inamdars were: Messrs. Rangarao S. Tilgul (Muddebital, Bijapur District), Narsingrao Srinivasrao Desai (Hangal, Dharwar District), Vishwambhar R. Deshapande (Belgaum District), and Shrinad Vishnu Pandit (Satara District).

Mr. Soman:—With regard to answer to (a) it is stated in the remark column that the estate of the Inamdar in the Vatan land held by his father was resumed by the levy of full assessment. Are we to understand that the estate has been resumed although the Vatan is now in the name of the father? Is it a fact that the father has been punished for the sins of the son?

Mr. Mehta:—I should like to have notice of that question. I cannot tell you off-hand.

Mr. H. D. Saheb (Ahmedabad Dist.):—Is it owing to the change of system which Government have introduced that Inamdars are punished?

Mr. Mehta:—I must refer the Hon. Member to the Home Member for the answer.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahal Dist): Is it not a fact that the villages of Darbar Gopaldas are confiscated by Government for his taking part in the N.C.O. movement?

Mr. Mehta:—That question does not arise.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars):—Is it the constitutional procedure to confiscate an Inam without making any declaration especially when, as is stated by Government, taking part in the N.C.O. movement has not been declared to be a condition in the Sanad?

Mr. Mehta:—No such declaration is made.

Sardar Mujumdar:—That answer is there. What I ask is, is it a constitutional procedure to confiscate an Inam when taking part in the N.C.O. movement is not considered to be disloyal?

Mr. Mehta:—Surely, all that must depend on the merits of each case.

Mr. Mukadam:—Do I understand that the Home Member is responsible for these orders?

Mr. Mehta:—No, not for these orders.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University): Does the member in charge consider that taking part in the N.C.O. movement is a crime to be punished indirectly in this matter?

Mr. Mehta:—I do not see that that follows. It has been stated that Government has made no such declaration.

Mr. Jayakar:—Is it the policy of Government to rank the N.C.O. movement as disloyal to Government?

Mr. Mehta:—The question entirely depends upon what form the N.C.O. takes. Government have laid down no general rules and they must consider each case on its own merits.

Mr. Jayakar:—Then I understand there is no general policy?

Mr. Mehta:—There is such a policy as I have mentioned.

Thakore Saheb of Kervada: Will the Hon. Member inform the House what are the specific charges against the son, for whose sins the father has been punished?

Mr. Mehta:—I must have notice of that question.

Mr. P. G. Joshi:—May I ask whether Darbar Gopaldas was a Talukdar or not?

Mr. Mehta:—I am afraid that is a political question. I must ask the Hon. Member to give notice to another department of Government.

Mr. P. G. Joshi:—The question refers to Talukdars and Inamdars. I want to know whether Darbar Gopaldas is considered a Talukdar or not.

Mr. Mehta:—I should like to ask for notice of the question.

Mr. Joshi:—Notice is already given.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar:—By the resumption of the lands mentioned in the statement, is the House to understand that Government have non-co-operated with these Non-Co-operators?

Mr. Mehta:—I cannot advise the House, as to what they should understand.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam:—May I know why the name of D. Gopaldas is not added to this list, though his lands have been confiscated for his taking part in the Non-Co-operation movement?

Mr. Mehta:—I understand that D. Gopaldas is not a Talukdar in British India.

Mr. D. B. Adwani:—Has the Government the right to take action beyond the terms of the original sanads?

Mr. Mehta:—I should think not.

Mr. Nariman:—Who is responsible for taking action against Darbar Gopaldas.

The President:—Government have replied that he is not a Taluklar within British India. That being so, no further questions about that particular Talukdar can be asked.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City):—Has the Government of Bombay authority to take action in respect of Durbars who are not within British India?

Sir M. Hayward:—I submit, Sir, that the question is out of order, on the ground that it refers to something outside British India.

Mr. D. B. Adwani:—Do I understand that action was taken in terms of the Sanads, in accordance with the terms of the original sanads?

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—Yes.

Rao Saheb D. B. Desai:—May I know who had passed these orders, the Revenue or the Judicial Department?

Mr. Mehta:—They were passed by the Government of Bombay.

Rao Saheb Desai:—But which Department? The Revenue or the Judicial Department? We want to know who is responsible.

Mr. Mehta:—Surely the Government of Bombay is a corporate body.

Rao Saheb Desai:—But may I know whether those orders were issued in the Revenue Department, or in the Judicial Department of the Bombay Government? Of course I know that Bombay Government is responsible for those orders, but they issue orders in the P.W.D., the Revenue Department, the Judicial Department, and so forth. I want to know whether these orders were issued in the Revenue, the Excise, Agriculture or the Judicial Department.

Mr. Mehta:—In reply to the very long speech of the Member, I would say that the orders were issued in the Revenue Department, but they were issued by the Government of Bombay.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar:—Did my Hon. friend have any chance of applying his mind the merits of the cases.

Mr. Mehta:—I don't know in what year the orders were passed, but if they were passed during the time I have held office, then certainly I have applied my mind to the merits of the cases.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—Were the orders issued on the sanction of the Member in charge of the Department?

The President:—That has already been answered.

DEMAND.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir made a demand for 55 Construction, of Irrigation, Navigation, Canals, etc.

A SIND GRIEVANCE.

A great deal of discussion took place on

(Continued in column 5.)

RUSSIAN BOGEY AGAIN!

C.-IN-C.'S SELF-ADULATION

HIS PARTING KICK TO ASSEMBLY.

NO INDIAN SANDHURST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 4.

While discussing the prospects of Lord Reading's forthcoming visit to England to confer with Lord Birkenhead, I forecasted this morning the possibility of further reaction.

The confirmation of that fear came two hours later in the Assembly from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who participating in the general discussion on the Budget unfolded the Die-hard banner. It was Lord Rawlinson, who speaking in the first Assembly when the Non-Co-operation movement was at its height said, "I am the servant of this Assembly and not of Whitehall." But to-day he not only reversed the order and acted as the gramaphone of Whitehall, but contrary to his own sentiments expressed until a week ago took the most unexpected course of damning India and asking her to wait till 'Doomsday' for Indianisation of the army. He said, "India is not a nation and I don't see for how many years India can do without a large percentage of British officers to defend India." This was his parting kick to the Assembly, where he will no more address in the general debates of the budget, because he is retiring in a few months. Non-official members stood in one solid phalanx and challenged Lord Rawlinson's unjustified aspersion that India is not a nation and asked him to explain how many years he considered that India would take to dispense with the British element in the army. "I leave it to you to guess" replied the Commander-in-Chief in a contemptuous vein.

The nonofficial members to-day led by Mr. Rangachariar cried for reduction of military expenditure and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who had made a careful study of the military budget explained the various items under which Government could easily apply their pruning knife. But the Commander-in-Chief took credit for what the Inchcape Committee had done, for he said he had brought down the military expenditure by more than thirty crores within the last five years and further economies were being considered. It was impossible to believe this self-adulation of Lord Rawlinson when it is well-known that quietness in the frontier had contributed to the reduction of expenditure. But Lord Rawlinson leaving the frontier referred to the Russian bogey and asked the Assembly to remember the wicked Bolsheviks, who were casting their look on this continent of India. But Colonel Crawford had pleaded earlier in the debate that there was a paucity of British officers and that efficiency must be their watchword and what more, the frontier should be captured by taking recourse again to the forward policy. Evidently Colonel Crawford wanted to provide work for English soldiers by making war on tribes in the frontier which recognise no law and no sovereign. The Commander-in-Chief readily satisfied the gallant Colonel that efficiency would be maintained at all cost and that every endeavour was being made to preserve it. But what about the Indianisation and the eight unit scheme asked the Indian members and His Excellency said "You should not pluck the root of that plant so soon after you have planted. Quality is the watchword and any attempt to force the pace of Indianisation will imperil the scheme, especially in a country where religious differences are intimately connected with the political development. If you take the broad imperial view of the question i.e. of Britishers being in the Indian army, then there may be a chance for any Indianisation scheme succeeding, because, remember, the decision rests not with you, but in Whitehall.' The nonomcial barometer was up at these effusions of the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Patel rightly took objection to them. While Mr. Jinnah reserved his wrath for actual voting time, Mr. Patel in his accustomed bluntness blamed the British Government for not having made India a nation, despite 150 years of their rule. Could there be, he asked, a greater condemnation of the system of their Government which Indians were out to destroy. The bluntness of the Commander-in-Chief, however, afforded the best opportunity for the equally blunt Mr. Patel to ask his Independent friends to now realise the folly of talking in terms of logic and rationalism and take the only honourable course for the Assembly, namely the rejection of the Budget. But Sir Basil Blackett patted Mr. Jinnah on the back and recalling the observations of the leader of the Independent Party on the railway budget advised him to follow the same course of considering the Finance Bill on its merits and not be dragooned by the Swarajist threats. Thus ended a dull debate.

POOREST LEVEL OF DEBATE.

Several members of the Assembly expressed that the level of the debate this year has been the poorest both on the official and nonofficial side and was nothing compared to the debates heard in the old Assembly. This was due to the fact that the back benchers mostly got the opportunities to speak and even the front benchers were not in their elements for some reason or other.

DELHI, March 4

The General discussion on the Budget was resumed when the Assembly met again this morning.

Mr. Rangachariar initiated the discussion to-day. The Budget, he said, showed that they had now turned the corner. He expressed his gratefulness for Government having done justice to Madras. The speaker perceived that the original pessimism of the Finance Member had given place to optimism. He warned them that unless the heavy additional taxation of 40 crores during recent years was taken off they could not consider any surplus as a real surplus. There was a regrettable tendency noticeable of increasing expenditure under almost every head. He thanked the Commander-in-Chief for the economy in the Army Estimates, but felt that a steady reduction of military expenditure must continue until at last it was brought down to fifty crores. A further substitution of British troops by Indian troops would result in economy. He saw no reason in view of the falling prices for the addition to emoluments of the army officers.

Sir Campbell Rhodes explained that his community would welcome capable Indians being appointed for the post.

Mr. Munim who addressed in Urdu referred to the rising prices of foodstuffs like wheat and rice, and urged that the life of the Assembly be five years instead of three.

Mr. Judwai urged the members to devise means to obtain control of the country's finances.

Mr. Acharya said it was not a national or a "poor man's budget" as it did not propose to reduce the duty on matches, postal rates or the salt duty. He thought that provincial contributions were an evil and ought never to have been imposed and their reduction was not a matter for satisfaction. He urged the abolition of the cotton excise duty.

MILITARY OCTOPUS.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer after a few preliminary remarks urging the discovery of some means to abolish the cotton excise duty devoted his speech to examining the military estimates. He felt the information supplied in the memorandum was meagre. The members were not told fully about the reasons for granting increased pay and allowances to army officers nor did they know what had been the result of conversations with the War Office carried on in London recently by Sir B. N. Mitra about capitation charges and other disputes.

Colonel Crawford who was next speaker dwelt on the technical aspect of the problem. Whether they had the present Government or a Swaraj Government the problem of defence would remain. While he welcomed a reduction in the military expenditure he felt economies had in some cases occurred in the wrong direction. If army in India was to fulfil its purpose they must strike quickly and strike positively. They must not therefore risk the efficiency of their expeditionary forces.

The Commander-in-Chief then spoke for about an hour. The House then rose for lunch.

Sir Gordon Fraser said that depreciation of currency was detrimental to Indian interests and the high rate of interest hit the general consumer by raising the level of prices. Regarding the sinking fund he said that as markets were swayed by sentiments the loss amount reserved to it would indicate a weak financial position and affect the country adversely. He urged the removal of the Trade Commissioner's office in London to a more central position in the city.

VOTE OF CENSURE AGAINST ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jinnah said the speech of the Commander-in-Chief made on behalf of Government of India was very disappointing. They could not allow that pronouncement to go unchallenged. He said Government deserved absolute condemnation. "During the discussion of demands for grants from the Army Department, we shall once again come to this question of Indianisation when I propose to move a vote of censure against the Army Department."

Mr. Chamanlal associated himself entirely with Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Burdon replied to certain detailed suggestions for economy made by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and other speakers. He maintained that army estimates for 1925-26 were already below figure the Inchcape Committee had recommended namely 57 crores. Mr. Burdon particularly dwelt on the question of new pay and allowances for army officers. He made it clear that this revision of pay had nothing to do with suggestions made by the Lee Commission for civil service officers. The fundamental basis for revision was quite different. The pay of commissioned officers serving in India rested ultimately on the pay granted to British service officers. The last revision took place in 1919 and made differentiation between married and unmarried officers which proved very complicated. Married officer would now receive higher emoluments than unmarried officer and in large number of cases unmarried officer under revision would receive smaller emoluments than he did during past five years. He referred to the disquieting fact that they were not getting for the army in India the number of recruits they required from Sandhurst.

NO INDIAN SANDHURST.

Mr. Patel welcomed the frank speech of the Commander-in-Chief which had told them that Government thought that India was not a nation that they would have no Indian Sandhurst, that Indianisation of the army must wait for a long time and that they should not expect substantial reduction in military expenditure. This speech only confirmed the interpretation non-officials had been putting on the preamble to the Government of India Act, though it had promised increasing association of Indians. He welcomed the Commander-in-Chief's speech all the more as it was opportune in its having been delivered before the Finance Bill was taken up. (Laughter). Turning to the Independents he hoped they would take note of it. He for one would fight Government every inch in the House and would ask the country outside to prepare for Civil Disobedience because without their own efforts they could not expect freedom. Turning to the Budget Mr. Patel objected to the proposals about loan to the Persian Government and paying off of discount charges on a loan as having been sprung upon the House. He told the Finance Member that, when he objected to using interest on paper currency reserve for purposes of revenue, he did not advocate contraction of currency. On the other hand he was anxious to reduce Ad Hoc securities and the purchase of more preferable gold securities. He felt that provision for debt redemption was uncalled for which sanction of the Assembly ought to have been taken. The surplus could be used for a better purpose.

At four Sir Basil Blackett rose to reply. He first met the argument that the majority of the items were non-votable. He told the House that in England out of 790 million pounds in respect of debt interest. 385 millions were non-votable. In India 118 crores were votable and 97 non-votable. This year out of 118 crores non-votable 47 crores represented an interest which even in England was non-votable. Of the remaining 74 crores 56 csores of the Military Budget was non-votable. In the case of Provincial Governments figures for 1923-24 showed that out of a total of 76 crores of revenue only 15 crores was non-votable. Thus both in the centre and in the Provinces, a very large proportion was votable.

PERSIAN DEBT.

Sir Basil Blackett continuing said that regarding the claims between the Government of India and the War Office they were making considerable advance towards a satisfactory agreement at a fairly early date and as soon as this was effected there would be a sufficient amount as surplus. The Persian debt had been advanced before the war and during the early part of the war jointly with the United Kingdom. The East Persia claim had nothing to do with other matters appearing in the budget. As regards Mr. Patel's remarks on profits of the gold standard and paper currency reserve, the Finance Member said that when Government security held in paper currency reserve ras covered for note issue whatever form it took it became nothing but an I.O.U. The question how much security they should hold in currency reserve was quite another point. The question of one form of Government security for another from of security did not alter the position. He however, agreed with Mr. Patel that to issue an *ad hoc* security and spend money out of it was a wicked thing. He agreed also that the raid on the sinking fund would be thoroughly unsatisfactory from every point of view because the result of so doing from the point of view of creditors would be damaging. The action of the Assembly in supporting the Government of India's resolution on debt redemption would enable their schemes to materialise and they would be enabled to obtain additional money at favourable rates. He (Sir Basil) had been accused of a special grudge against Bombay because there was no remission of provincial contribution for that province. They might not like the Meston Award and the devolution rules but he as Finance Member had to accept them for the time being and therefore he could not be accused of doing what the rules laid down. He had also been accused of not relieving the tax-payer but the reduction in provincial contribution was from the point of view of Central Government equivalent to the reduction in taxation. The Government of India kept in hand only eighteen lakhs as reserve against possible difficulties next year. They could not therefore be accused of being unduly cautious. Concluding the Finance Member said: "Mr. Jinnah has already said that he intends to take up the question of Indianisation of the army on a proper occasion. I do hope he will do this in spite of what I hear as constitutional opposition. I object to Mr. Pal saying the other day that we the Government were quite comfortable when the two parties were fighting. I must say I was uncomfortable. But to some extent my feeling of discomfort was compensated not only by the thought that there was a prospect of the Finance Bill being considered on its merits but I was witnessing the birth pangs of the party system in this country and in this our constitutional legislature. My belief is that nothing is going to push forward if development of parliamentary institutions in this country than the emergence of real parties genuinely divided one from another."

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

(Continued from column 2.)

the motion of Mr. M. S. Khurbo for the omission of a grant for Rs. 5,000 for constructing sluices over Zamindari *Karias*. The explanatory note in the Budget stated: As there is a deficiency of water in the tails of Canals, it is very necessary to construct *pacca* sluices to take the place of *kutcha Karia* heads on Karias in the upper reaches which are drawing water much in excess at present. The work is thus essential for the proper distribution of water. After a great deal of discussion, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, on behalf of Government, gave an undertaking to withdraw all these items, and they were moved and omitted.

The Council then adjourned till to-day (2 p.m.).

A CORRECTION.

Through a printer's mistake the names of Mr. B. K. Dalvi and Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji were included in the Division List on the Stamp Act Bill, which appeared in "The Chronicle" on the 28th February. Both these gentlemen were not in Bombay on the day in question and the inadvertence is much regretted.

UNJUST IMPOSITION.

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' PROTEST

AHMEDABAD, March 3.

Sheth Chamanlal S Parekh, president of the Local Millowners Association has wired to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy asking him to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy the Association's sense of great disappointment at Government's ignoring despite surplus budget its past pledges and the Assembly's resolution to the effect that the continuance of cotton excise duty cannot be maintained on any just grounds particularly at a time when the premier industry in India is in a deplorable condition due to foreign competition aggravated by adverse exchange conditions.

Sheth Chamanlal has also wired to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay trusting that His Excellency will move the Central Government for the removal of "this unjust imposition" on the premier industry of the Presidency. A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

'RESTRICT USE OF OPIUM.'

ELDERS REJECT BILL.

DELHI, March 4.

In the Council of State to-day a resolution of Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari to restrict the use of opium for medical purposes was lost and the Bill of Mr. P. C. Sethna to amend the Succession Certificate Act in order to assist towards the speedy settlement of claims under policies for life assurance and afford adequate security to companies making payments was recommended to be referred to a joint committee of the Central Legislature consisting of twelve members.

Mr. C. F. Andrews and Sir Charles Todhunter were among those present in the galleries.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

At question time Sir Mahomed Habibullah told Sir Devaprasad that the Government of India was still in correspondence with the South African Government on the position of Indians there and therefore he expressed his inability to state the results of the negotiations.

Mr. Natesan:—Are Government aware that the Mines Bill has been introduced in the South African Parliament and that General Smuts has spoken against it.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah:—Government are aware that this piece of legislation has been introduced. The Government of India have already taken steps in the matter.

Replying to Sir Devaprasad, Sir Mahomed said that the Government of India had received no answer yet to the representation made by Lord Reading's Government on the lines suggested by the deputation which waited upon His Excellency a few weeks ago. The Government of India could not consider what further action should be taken until the receipt of a reply.

Mr. Ley informed Mr. Sethna that a scheme for the encouragement of Indian art had been prepared by the architects and the Chief Engineer of New Delhi at the instance of the New Capital Committee. It had not yet been considered by the Government nor had any financial support been promised. It was not possible to forecast the scheme which would be placed before the Council of State.

RESTRICTION ON USE OF OPIUM.

Sir Devaprasad moved that early steps be taken to see that as far as possible only medicinal use of opium should be countenanced in India and that the Government should confer with the representatives of all sections of people as to how the restriction to medicinal use could be carried out in practice.

The mover said that this question had assumed an acute form as a result of the Geneva Conference. He did not wish to challenge the whole of the opium policy of the Government, but to deal with the restriction of the actual consumption as far as possible to medical needs. Mr. Campbell, India's representative at the Geneva Conference made a reservation when he said that the Government of India could not consent to restrict the cultivation of opium to medical and scientific requirements because in India the drug could not be thus restricted without great hardship. It was this statement to which Sir Devaprasad objected, because it was precisely what was contained in Lord Hardinge's despatch of 1911, and which had now become the *locus classicus* of the Government of India on the subject. In that despatch it was stated that "non-medical uses are so interwoven with medical uses that it was not possible to draw a distinction between them. It was not necessary that the growth of poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium should be prohibited except for medical purposes. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of experience had taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in the Indian life." This was also the ground-work of the defence of the Government of India's policy contained in the pamphlet issued from the India Office in 1921. Thus it was clear that the Government of India was unwilling to advance beyond the position then taken up but this policy was now out of date and required drastic revision. Firstly, India was passing through a period of industrial revolution and the report of the commission of 1895 hardly dealt with the new issues, which had arisen through the consumption of opium in industrial centres. Secondly, the evidence before that commission was incomplete concerning certain parts of India. Thirdly, a great deal of scientific evidence had been collected since the time the commission sat. Fourthly, the whole opium question had now become an international concern. The Government of India could not take only a domestic interest in it.

Concluding he urged that an enquiry be instituted to recommend how best to reduce the consumption, especially in Assam and Burma, and restrict it to medical use only.

GOVT.'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Macwatters, on behalf of the Government, opposed the resolution as unnecessary and detailed the steps which the Government were taking in the direction of suppressing the opium habit.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Major Mahomed Akbar Khan, Raja Sir Harnam Singh and Sir Charles MacWatt participated in the debate.

Mr. Samaldas referred to the use of opium on religious occasions.

Major Akbar Khan advised them against

(Continued on next page).

GRIEVANCES OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

DEPUTATION PLEADS FOR RESTORATION OF "WATANS."

WIDER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES WANTED.

RESERVATION OF SEATS IN COUNCILS URGED.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

A deputation from the Depressed Classes of the Bombay Presidency waited on His Excellency the Governor yesterday and presented, the following address:—

We, the members of the Depressed Class Community of the Bombay Presidency do hereby, beg most respectfully, to submit, for your Excellency's sympathetic consideration, the following memorial embodying the undermentioned grievances of the Mahars of this Presidency which, we trust and pray, will meet with immediate redress.

The Mahars of this Presidency, in addition to the ban and taint of untouchability that is attached to them by Hindu orthodoxy from times immemorial, labour under disabilities that make their already wretched and despised condition in the midst of the Hindu Society all the more miserable and therefore entirely intolerable.

WATANS.

The Mahars, as your Excellency will be pleased to know, if only proper investigations are carried on, have been enjoying from times immemorial certain *Watans* in return for specific duties they are called upon to discharge towards the rest of the Hindu Community in the midst of which they dwell as untouchables. The duties are, in every way, mean and dirty. But as things obtain at present, a good long time shall have to elapse before they can even dream of being released from them. Under the circumstances it is but the barest act of justice to them that they should be secured in full possession of the *Watans* that have come down to them as hereditary belongings. For a number of years now, these *Watans* happen to be in the virtual ownership *not* of the Mahars but of the Sowkars. We, therefore, pray that these *Watans* should be restored to their original holders.

The Mahars, throughout the Presidency, being as a rule ignorant and servile dependents, cannot be expected to know what their rights are. Much less have they the power, even if they know their rights, to exercise and enjoy them. As a consequence as it generally happens, when the Government Officers tour the districts, their domestic servants harass the Mahars considerably extracting from them all sorts of work by the exercise of force and coercion. We humbly pray that this should be stopped forthwith. We know that if only the Officers knew what sort of exactions their menials make out of these poor untouchables, they would speedily put a stop to this, by no means fair practice.

We also pray that the Watandar Mahars in the Presidency should be paid better than they are done now. Their *Watans* hardly enable them to live. The miserable pittance, that they are allowed in addition for doing duties that no *man* should be called upon to perform in a civilised community, is in no sense, a sufficient addition even to make both ends meet. The cost of living, even for the poor Mahar, has gone up considerably in his village. Therefore a rise is absolutely urgent in the scale of his wages to enable him to meet the barest necessities of his wretched existence.

The Mahars, as your Excellency may be aware, have some of them, a claim on the carcasses of animals. They take off their skins and sell them for different purposes. While it would be improper to deprive them of this claim, certainly, they should be reclaimed, even by force if need be, in the interest of their health and cleanliness, from making a meal of the flesh of the dead animals. Compulsion exercised in this direction is in their very best interests. We, therefore, urge with all the emphasis that we can command, that the Government will use their full power to wean them from this dirty inhuman habit. This could be done easily if the village officer is called upon to see to it that every dead animal, after the skin is peeled off, is duly buried or burnt in his presence.

"BIGAR".

The Mahars for a number of years, are told off in every village and district, where an officer of the Government happens to be touring, for the purpose of carrying the officer's luggage from one camp to another. The technical term for this kind of work in vogue throughout the Presidency is "bigar." We pray that the Mahars should be paid at the rate of two annas a mile for doing this "bigar" work. Your Excellency will, it is hoped, perceive, that the rate at which we ask the Mahar to be paid is, by no means, extravagant.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

In order to improve the conditions of the Depressed Classes as rapidly as possible and that their eyes may be opened to the wretched *sub-human* state in which they are living their lives, it is imperative that every kind of facility should be afforded them to acquire the elements of education. As a practical measure in that direction, we pray that the Government should arrange to open hostels for the members of the Depressed Classes at the following centres where the community has large centres of domiciles. We pray that at Satara, in Gujarat, in Ratnagiri, East and West Khandesh, the Government should open hostels that will afford accommodation to at least 50 Depressed Class students.

REPRESENTATION.

Experience having made it quite clear to us that our interest and our well-being is far from being well-attended to, in the absence of direct representation of our community on the Local Boards, the Municipalities and the Legislative Councils, we pray that the Government will, in justice to us, devise means forthwith for the reservation of special seats for Depressed Classes on these bodies in proportion to their population in the areas concerned from which members are elected to them. The reservation, *not* by nomination but by special communal electorates, is absolutely necessary in the present state of things in India. That is the only and sure means of levelling up the community by investing it with self-respect, by exercising upon it an indirect pressure to exert for self-improvement and rapid advance.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Such of the members of our community, as deserve it by education and fitness, should be admitted by preference into public services and in Government Offices, in the capacity of clerks, sepoys and police constables, that the brand of backwardness and untouchability be wiped out from the brow of the community. It will be the surest encouragement to them to speed up reform and to deserve what they desire. The changed status of some of its members cannot fail to exercise a healthy, vitalising influence on the community as a whole. We pray, therefore to your Excellency that this demand of ours, will not fall on deaf ears, though it may only apparently, seem to partake of the nature of favouritism.

WELLS.

We also pray that provision should be made for digging special wells for drinking water in localities exclusively occupied by members of the Depressed Classes. For want of such and other provision for the supply of drinking water, the community has to undergo great hardships in procuring water in adequate quantity for drinking and other purposes. The village wells, the resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding are taboo to us. Hence this prayer for an exclusive provision for the barest condition of cleanliness and health. The mabap Sircar, it is hoped, will not treat this request, as an unwarranted demand.

We pray that the Depressed Classes should be shown a special favour by Government by allotting to them on a lease of 30 years small portions of forest lands in order that they may be raised from the position of untouchable and dirty menials into one of self-supporting and self-respecting agriculturists. Of course we do not desire that the lands be given to them *gratis*. They are liable to pay the necessary taxes and dues like all other cultivators in the country.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We pray that the number of schools for the Depressed Classes be increased in proportion to the total strength of the D. C. children, and a system of free and compulsory education should be immediately introduced among them. Considering their extreme backwardness and illiteracy, they are more susceptible to dirty habits, and vice takes its toll from among them in every shape. Education is the only solvent for all these undesirable elements. And it can be pushed among them only by a resort to the method of free and compulsory education to start with.

There are a number of other things that deserve close investigation in connection with the present condition of the Depressed Class Community of this Presidency. Their whole future is bound up with the application of right remedies at the proper time. A detailed investigation into these matters is a matter of extreme urgency. We pray, therefore, that your Excellency will see your way to appoint a Depressed Classes Commission to ascertain all our difficulties, and that at the earliest favourable opportunity.

In conclusion, the members of the Depressed Classes Community may be permitted to state that they are a loyal and law-abiding community. They have an abiding confidence in the British Government of India. They know and appreciate that it has always meant well by them. We, pray, to your Excellency, to accept the expression of this sentiment of our deep seated loyalty to the British Raj in the spirit in which it is made. May we hope that His Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor of India be assured that the Depressed Classes of this Presidency will ever remain loyal and faithful to the Raj with which its future rise and its security against wrong are so inalienably bound up.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied to the deputation as follows:—

I have listened with very great interest and attention to all that you have had to represent in the statement which has just been read, and I think I cannot do better than go through, one by one, each of the proposals which you have made.

In paragraph 3 of your memorial you propose that Mahar Watans should be restored to their original holders. The law, as it stands at present, is that Watan lands which have been mortgaged to money-lenders cannot be resumed during the life time of the alienee unless the mortgage is redeemed. At the same time, as many of you know, Watan land in possession of outsiders can be resumed in certain cases according to law. It is not possible for Government to pass any general order restoring to their original holders lands on which the Watandars have borrowed money and have not repaid it. In any particular case in which the land is resumable, application should be made to the Collector of the district, and I have no doubt that every such case will be fairly dealt with.

In paragraph 4 of your memorial you have requested that the Mahars should be protected from the oppression of the domestic servants of Government officers. I do not know exactly to what this refers, but I do know that, in consideration of their Watans, the officiating Mahars are expected to perform certain duties prescribed by law or custom. In any case of doubt, Government can decide whether a particular service comes within the duty of the Mahars or not. Here, again, no general orders can be issued, but particular cases will be fully enquired into, if they are reported to the Collector of the District in which they occur.

In the next paragraph it is suggested that the Watandar Mahars should receive better pay than they do now. At the present time, I understand that the village servants are remunerated by inam lands, and from certain perquisites paid by the community, and in some cases by cash allowances. More than a year ago Government issued orders that, in cases of real hardship, they were prepared to agree to a revision of the remuneration of village officers and servants, and such a revision has already taken place in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts.

Your next suggestion that Mahars should be prevented from eating the flesh of dead animals is one that I fear Government must leave for the leaders of your community to deal with. I am not familiar with all the intricacies of village life throughout the Presidency, but I have been informed that the interference of the village officers in the manner proposed in your address would be very widely resented by the Mahars affected, and would be likely to lead to disturbances.

The suggestion in paragraph 7 that the Mahars should be paid at the rate of 2 annas a mile for carrying officers' luggage from one camp to another is similar to that raised in paragraphs 4 and 5. Although this particular duty is, in many cases, one of the duties for which the Mahars are remunerated, I understand that it is the general practice to give some gratuity in addition sometimes on a fairly generous scale. Any case in which the Mahars have a grievance can only be settled by local enquiry into any complaint made.

GREATER FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION

I entirely sympathise with your request that greater facilities for education should be given to your children. Of recent years a greater advance in this direction has been made, and no discrimination against Mahar, or other children of inferior castes, is now permitted in any Government or aided school. Primary education will shortly come under the control of the Local Boards and Municipalities. No distinction of caste has been made in he Primary Education Act, and the duty laid by law upon the local authorities with the help of Government of providing education for the children within the area administered by them, applies just as much to your children as it does to the children belonging to other castes and communities.

At the present time there is a difficulty in accepting your proposal that special seats should be provided for your community on the Legislative Council. There is no proposal at present before Government for the revision of the constituencies of the Legislative Council, and I can only say that, if, in future, the occasion arises for any revision of the constituencies, all representations which may be made on behalf of the Depressed Classes will receive most careful consideration of Government.

I am prepared to encourage in every possible way your desire that members of your community, when duly qualified, should be admitted into the public services. At the present time, no duly qualified member of the Depressed Classes is ever excluded from the public service on account of his caste, and, if you will study carefully the orders which have recently been passed by Government regarding clerical appointments in all Government offices throughout the Presidency you will find that members of your community are, as a matter of fact, included amongst those to whom special preference is shown.

Your suggestion that special wells for drinking water should be dug for the Depressed Classes is one with which my Government has already shown sympathy. In August, 1923, a Resolution was passed by the Legislative Council that the untouchable classes should be allowed to use all public watering places, wells etc. These matters are under the control of local bodies, and Government have issued orders advising them to give effect to the recommendation of the Legislative Council. This is a matter in which I can only advise you to keep your needs prominently before the local authorities, and I have no doubt that, if you do so in the proper way, you will find that the conditions will gradually improve.

Your suggestion in paragraph 12 that portions of Forest lands should be leased to members of the depressed classes is too wide a question to be deal with in any general way by me here. It may be possible in some districts to lease out land in the way you suggest, but this can only be done if your people will apply to the Collector for the land which they may want in any particular locality.

Some of you, I think, know that I received a small deputation of the depressed classes during my recent visit to Nasik. On that occasion it was represented to me that the duties assigned to the Mahars were such as to make them practically whole-time servants of Government and that this was one of the chief causes of their degradation. I understand, however, that it is not usual to require all the Mahars to be present in the village to perform their duties, but only such number of the Watandar Mahars as the village officers consider necessary for the proper performance of their work. The complaint made to me, then, appears to be more in the nature of some local grievance than of any general character but I have alluded to it here because it was brought prominently to my notice in Nasik. This also is one of the matters which can only be regulated by the Collector of each District under the general or special orders of Government.

LOYALTY OF MAHARS.

I much appreciate your expressions of loyalty to Government and to the British Crown. From all I have heard about the Mahars I have gathered that they are indeed a loyal and law-abiding community, with a very high standard of honesty, which is perhaps the more surprising in view of the unfavourable conditions in which they have lived for so many centuries. Every year a large proportion of the Government revenue is carried to the Taluka headquarters by the village Mahars, and never a single pie is lost, and I have heard from officers who have toured in the Districts for years many stories of the honesty and faithfulness of the men of your community. I congratulate you on the efforts you are making to improve your status in the country, and I can assure you that every endeavour you may make in this direction on sound constitutional lines, will receive all the support that I am able to give.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Continued from previous page.)

legal restrictions which would fail in their purpose.

Sir Charles MacWatt said that opium used in small quantities was not bad.

Sir Devaprasad did not reply to the debate.

The resolution was lost without being pressed to a division.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE ACT.

Mr. Sethna introduced his bill to amend the Succession Certificate Act 1889 and in moving that it be referred to a joint committee of two members of the Council of State and the Assembly. He explained that its object was to incorporate a provision which any claimant to life assurance policy monies would be compelled to apply for a succession certificate as proof of his title. Difficulty had been experienced, he said, by reason of the subordinate courts (in Bengal for instance) having held that a certificate was not necessary in certain cases. The certificate could be issued at a small cost to the claimant and claim would be immediately settled.

Mr. Natesan detailed the grievances of policy holders who were already put to a number of difficulties in the matter of the realisation of the moneys and he would not like to add to these difficulties by necessitating them to pay for a succession certificate money at the rate of two per cent. up to five thousand rupees and more for higher amounts besides vakils' fees. He therefore suggested that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy supported Mr. Natesan's observations.

Mr. Crerar on behalf of the Government accepted the reference of the Bill to a joint committee. Government, he said, fully appreciated the points mentioned by Mr. Natesan. It was desirable that local Governments should be given the opportunity to express their opinions and to obtain public opinion on the merits of the Bill. If the Bill was referred to a joint committee the Government of India would by an executive order obtain the opinion of local Governments and High Courts.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Mr. Wild supported the principle of the measure and emphasised that there was no question of a new law but only an amplification of the existing law.

Mr. Shyam Bihari Misra strongly endorsed the opinion of Mr. Natesan.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy wanted to withdraw his amendment for the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion in view of Mr. Crerar's assurances.

Mr. S. R. Misra objected to this and when the amendment was put to vote there was no cry of 'no' and the President declared that it had been carried.

Mr. Sethna then pressed for a division.

The President pointed out that under the standing orders there could be such a motion after the amendment had been declared carried. The motion for reference of the bill to a joint committee was then accepted.

On the motion of Mr. Crerar the Indian Prisons Bill giving effect to certain recommendations of the Jail Committee was passed.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow when the budget will be discussed.—A. P.

EUROPEAN SECURITY.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, March 4.

The question of European security has undergone a new development as the result of the German proposal for a mutual security pact between England, France, Belgium and Germany, eventually including Italy if the latter desires it and supplemented by the arbitration treaties between Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

According to the Havas Agency diplomatic correspondent it appears that Paris and London have already agreed, that necessary preliminaries to any such arrangement will be the admission of Germany to the League of Nations after which the Allies must examine the question of guarantees and the maintenance of peace not only on the Rhine frontier, but also on the eastern frontier of Germany. Finally the Allies must decide whether the proposed pact should not be accompanied or preceded by purely inter-allied agreement in order to guard against the repetition of the violation of Belgian neutrality.—Reuter.

BAWLA MURDER CASE

APPLICATION FOR REVISION OF ORDERS.

REJECTED BY HIGH COURT.

P. B. Ponde and others

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, and Justice Coyaji.)

This was a criminal application for revision of the orders passed by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, against seven persons from Indore who have been involved in the Bawla Murder Case, further remanding them to police custody and refusing bail.

The facts of the case are fully stated in the judgment of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, which is as under:—

"On the 4th of February Mr. Smith applied to me for an extradition warrant against 7 persons who were alleged to be concerned in an offence under Sections 302, 307, 365, 120-B, 109 and 511, I. P. Code, under investigation and who had escaped to Indore. After going through the sworn testimony produced before me, I was of opinion that a *prima facie* case was made for the surrender of these persons and accordingly I wrote a letter to the Agent to the Governor in Central India, Indore, requesting him to move the Durbar for their surrender to this Court. It seems that some time prior to the application made to him, these persons were arrested by Indore Police at the instance of Inspector Smith, C. I. D., Bombay, and were detained there pending the receipt of my letter.

These persons were brought down to Bombay on the 7th and placed before me an hour or two of their arrival. Then an application was made to me by Mr. Smith under Section 70 of the City of Bombay Police Act for remand of the arrested persons. On the materials placed before me I was satisfied that there was a substantial ground for suspecting that the prisoners had committed an offence and their detention in the police custody was really necessary for further investigation of the offences alleged. Further when questioned the accused had no objection to being remanded into police custody. Accordingly I remanded them into police custody till the 20th. Some time thereafter Mr. Kanuga on behalf of the persons applied to me that they should be remanded to jail as stated that it was not competent to me to remand them into police custody. After hearing Mr. Kanuga I directed him to give notice of the application to the police and to renew it to me to-day. I have now heard Mr. O'Gorman on behalf of two of these persons and Mr. Kanuga on behalf of the remaining five. The present application is based as I understand it on Section 344, Criminal Procedure Code, and reliance is placed on a case reported in 4 Bombay Law Reporter 878. In the first place I may state that having once made the order, I am not sure it is competent to me to revise it and that the correct remedy of the parties aggrieved would be to apply to the High Court for revision of my order. But the question is whether the application for remand made to me on the 7th instant was under Section 70 of the City of Bombay Police Act and whether it was competent to me to remand the prisoners into police custody. In 4 Bombay Law Reporter 878 the facts showed that the second application for remand was made and could only be made under Section 344 as the full period of 15 days was exhausted. To my mind there is a distinction contemplated by legislature in the procedure to be followed in Bombay and outside Bombay in regard to such applications. Sections 167 and 344 of the Code must be read together. Under Section 167 when the investigation is not completed and the police apply for a remand the Magistrate can, if he is satisfied that such remand is necessary, authorise the detention of the accused in police custody for a term not exceeding 15 days in the whole. When therefore the full period of 15 days is exhausted and investigation is not complete and further detention of the accused in custody is necessary, the police can in cases governed by the C. P. Code only apply under Section 344, C. P. Code, and then clearly the accused can only be remanded to jail. But Section 70 of the Bombay Police Act by which I am governed, makes a clear distinction. According to sub-clause 2 of that section a Presidency magistrate may authorise the detention of an accused person in police custody for a period not exceeding 15 days at a time. So that clearly it is not necessary for the police to make any application for such detention under Section 344 at all after expiry of 15 days. The Magistrate may refuse such application, but if satisfied on proper materials, may allow remand to any reasonable period beyond the statutory period of 15 days contemplated by Section 167, C. P. Code. That being so the prosecution case is that their investigation is not complete and they require the detention of the prisoners in their custody for a certain period. As I stated I was satisfied it was necessary. Then does the fact that the prisoners were brought from Indore make any difference to the procedure to be followed by the police and does it necessarily mean that the application after the surrender of the prisoners by the Indore State is an application under Section 344, C. P. Code. I think not. In Bombay under the Bombay Police Act more than one application for remand are made and granted when necessary for a proper investigation of the crime. If so why cannot the police apply under Section 70 of the Act for detention of these prisoners. It is true in one sense that they made out a *prima facie* case for surrender of these accused persons, but that was necessary as otherwise they could never have secured their presence, but that does not in my opinion mean that their investiation is complete and must be taken to be complete. To hold otherwise would lead to an absurdity and to a possible failure of justice. It means that if the accused person is in Bombay then it is competent to the police to obtain his detention for a longer period than 15 days in the interest of a complete investigation, but if the accused is in a Native State then he cannot be kept in their custody and must necessarily be kept in jail custody even when the investigation is not complete with the consequent risk of the investigation being hampered and of a consequent failure of justice. The surrender of persons by Native States is not effected under any Statute that I know of. It is, I think, based on the broad principle that such surrender is in the common interest of civilised communities. The standing order of Government on the subject requires that the demand for surrender can be made only on a statement of information on which the arrest of the offender is deemed necessary (*vide* Government order, 12th April 1875, No. 219 Political). That does not in my opinion mean that the Magisterial jurisdiction begins and the police custody is at an end and from the time the Magistrate demands the surrender. It only means that the police secured the presence and detention of the accused so that they may investigate the crime. To my mind there is no distinction between such a case and the case of a person arrested in a cognisable case in Bombay except that it is obviously impossible to arrest in a Native State without the consent of the State authorities or the Political Agent and which consent cannot be obtained unless some sort of a *prima facie* case is made out to show that the person is implicated in a crime under investigation by competent British Police. I therefore hold that the application granted by me was made under Section 70 of the City of Bombay Police Act and not under Section 344, C. P. Code. Section 344 applies only in case of an enquiry or a trial under the Code. There is no enquiry or trial pending before me except that I had to be satisfied that these people were concerned in a crime under investigation by the police before writing to the Political authorities in Indore and asking for their surrender. The enquiry in Bombay would commence either under Section 70 of the Act or under Section 74. If under Section 70 then my order is correct and it is competent to me to make it as the necessary conditions are fulfilled. Section 74 cannot obviously apply as the police say their inquiries are not yet complete and because the report required by Section 72 is not before me, in other words no charge sheet is put before me.

If therefore it is open to me to revise my own order I consider for the reasons stated above that it is competent to me to remand the accused into the police custody and I reject this application."

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel rejected the applications.

Sir Thomas Strangman and Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Mr. P. B. Shingne, appeared for petitioners.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

MILL-OWNERS' DIFFICULTIES.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

The deputation of the Mill-Owners' Association had a heart to heart talk with H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Tuesday evening and we understand Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Chairman of the Association who acted as their spokesman put the case of the Mill-owners in a very able manner.

H. E. the Governor in reply sympathised with the mill-owners and said it was a great surprise to him personally that no mention was made in regard to the provincial contributions of the Bombay Presidency in the Imperial Budget as was the surprise of the Mill-owners that the Excise Duty was not abolished. As the Excise Duty was a concern of the Government of India His Excellency did not express any opinion on that question, but he recognized fully the grave situation caused by the Japanese competition and advised the members of the deputation to place their grievances before the Government of India. He regretted that the depression in trade would force them to reduce the wages of the operatives or to work the mills on short times, but advised the Bombay and Ahmedabad mill-owners to take the jobbers and head-men in their employ as well as the leaders of the Labour Union in their confidence and place the true state of affairs before them so that they may advise the mill operatives not to go strike, a step, which he feared, would put the public as well as the Government into a serious predicament.

REJECT THE GRANT.

To-day (Thursday) the Hon. the Finance Member would move the Legislative Assembly for a grant for the Department which controls the Excise Duty and since it is a national question as it ans the national industry of the country, the mill-owners expect that the motion will be thrown out and the grant will be rejected *in toto* and thus demonstrate to the Government of India the true feeling of the country. It is hoped the non-official members would solidly vote against it. The mill-owners all over the country are awaiting the result with interest.

Presiding at the Second Annual General Meeting of the Red Cross Society at Rangoon on Tuesday, the Governor spoke of its rapid progress and diverse activities.

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MAHATMA IN MADRAS.

ARRIVAL ON SATURDAY.

CORPORATION TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

MADRAS, Mar. 3.

Mr. Gandhi has wired to Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu that he would be probably reaching Madras on Saturday the 7th instant and leaving the same day for Vaikom and that the programme of his tour in Tamil Nadu could be settled only after reaching Vaikom.—A.P.

MADRAS, Mar. 3.

At a meeting of the Madras Municipal Corporation held this evening, before the regular business on the agenda was taken up, a Swarajist member wanted to move an emergency resolution for which no notice had been given recommending that Mr. Gandhi be invited to the Corporation and given an address of welcome on his arrival in Madras on Saturday. One of the members said that the suject might be discussed after the business on the agenda was finished. The President ruled that in as much as one of the members had objected to discussion of the subject before the agenda was finished, he should take the sense of the House before he allowed the motion to be discussed. The sense of the House was taken and it was found that 20 including a European member were for taking up the subject for discussion immediately. 8 were against and several European members among others were neutral. Therefore, the President allowed the consideration of the proposition and the resolution to present a non-political address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi was unanimously passed and a committee was appointed to draft the address and a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 was voted for the expenses.—A.P.

NON-POLITICAL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 4.

Even the notoriously conservative body, the Madras Co-operation, is moving with the times, thanks to he advent of Congressmen and at its meeting held yesterday evening passed a resolution to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives at Madras on Saturday next en route to Vaikom. Mr. Hamid Khan, Swarajist who moved the resolution stated that it was hardly necessary to say anything in justification of the resolution he was placing before the House The Congress office had received information that the Mahatma was arriving in Madras on the 7th and they would do well to present him an address.

Mr. V. Chakkonai, also a Congressman, who seconded, said that it was not as a politician that they wanted the House to present an address but because he was an illustrious man who had by his noble life and self-abnegation attained international reputation.

Mr. K. Vyasarao, usually the obstructionist member in the Council, moved an amendment that Mr. Gandhi be invited to receive at the Council Chamber a non-political address. This was also duly seconded but Dr. Ramakamathi, another Congressman, thought that the drafting committee may be trusted to do the needful.

The mover then suggested the appointment of a committee to draft the Address. Mr. Vyasarao wanted that the Address should be approved by the Council, but on political one, he withdrew his ammendment. Mr Brown expressed that he would be content if the Address received the approval of the President. Eventually, both the propositions, viz. the presentation of a non-political Address and the appointment of a drafting committee were carried, and it was agreed that the Committee should meet at 2 p.m. to-morrow to draft the Address and place it before the Council at 5 p.m. A sum of Rs. 100 was sanctioned for the purpose.—By Wire.

WELLINGTON WATERWORKS STRIKE.

EMPLOYEES TO FIGHT TO BITTER END

WELLINGTON, March 3.

In reply to the employers' ultimatum yesterday, the Wellington Waterside Workers Union has resolved not to give the guarantee required declaring their determination to fight the employers to the bitter end. The Union has asked the Waterside Federation to seek financial assistance from New Zealand and Australia. Meanwhile, the work in the port is practically at standstill.—Reuter.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR OUTWARD PASSENGERS.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company state that in order to meet the demand for accommodation to England in April, the P. and O. S. N. Company have decided to despatch the new steamer "Razmak" of 10,000 tons as an extra departure on the 10th of April 1925. Passengers who have been unable to secure accommodation on steamers to England about that time are requested to forward their applications as soon as possible to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, at Bombay, Calcutta or Karachi.

EARL OXFORD AND COLOGNE.

PUBLICATION OF COMMISSION'S REPORT URGED.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Midnight March 3.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith made his first speech as a peer in the House of Lords when he asked the Government if they could fix a date for the publication of the report of the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control. Affter referring to the postponement of the evacuation of the Cologne bridgehead held by the British troops in consequence of alleged default by Germany in carrying out the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, the Earl of Oxford went on to declare that the provisions of the Treaty in regard to the evacuation of occupied German territory formed no part of and had no organic connection with provisions of the Treaty for the permanent security of France. That was to have been provided by the three-party pact between Britain, France and the United States which it was believed at the time would be ratified but which had never come into effective existence. He agreed that France had counted on this pact and to a considerable extent had been thereby induced to modify her original position, and he expressed the opinion that the feeling of soreness and insecurity which the lapse of that arrangement had undoubtedly left in the minds of the French was a perfectly legitimate consequence. But, he said that it was not really relevant to the present question. It afforded ground for providing a more comprehensive pact in the interests of French, European and worldwide security which was the most urgent need of the international world, but it was no reason for converting a strictly limited temporary occupation into an indefinite occupation by the Allies of the left bank of the Rhine. The real question was whether there had been such unfaithfulness on the part of Germany in fulfilling the conditions of the Treaty as to justify the Allies in the non-observance of their *prima facie* obligations to evacuate the Cologne area at the specified date in January last. He admitted that this was not the first time that Germany had failed to carry out the disarmament conditions. No one had any motive or desire to screen or minimise Germany's faults if their infringement of the terms of disarmament amounted to unfaithfulness. That was a question of facts and of evidence, but it was regrettable that the Treaty did not provide some adequate and trustworthy machinery for deciding such matters. Distinction must be made between measures legitimately taken to strengthen the safeguards against internal and domestic disorder in Germany and measures which could only be interpreted as providing means for external aggression. He thought it was important that our action in excusing ourselves from the obligation which we had *prima facie* undertaken should be free from all suspicion. Unless the Government had overwhelming reason to the contrary it was a matter of imperious necessity that evidence or the substance of it which the International Commission of Control had collected and which had to be weighed and decided upon by the Governments concerned should be such evidence the value of which the whole world could judge. Concluding his appeal for information the Earl of Oxford said that as a friend of France he had done everything in his power to develop and cultivate the entente which was the main instrument in the saving of Europe and the world from irrettievable ruin.

MARQUESS CURZON'S REPLY.

Replying for the Government, Marquess Curzon said that there were hardly any observations made by the Earl of Oxford which he would venture to dispute. He pointed out that one of the consequences of the French occupation of Ruhr had been the suspension of the visits of inspection in Germany of the Interallied Commission of Control. Last September, these visits had been resumed. The Military Committee under Marshal Foch had been examining the report of the Inter-Allied Commission for the past ten days and the report of Marshall Foch's committee had been presented to-day to the Ambassadors conference. That body had no executive authority beyond that which it derived from the governments themselves. The report would be considered by that conference without delay and would be passed on by them to the various allied powers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE.

The debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons to-morrow is awaited with keen interest and it is anticipated that Baldwin and Chamberlain will contribute to the discussion a broad survey of current problems. It is probable that the Foreign Secretary will be invited in particular to make a statement as to the attitude which he will assume towards the Geneva Protocol which will come before the League of Nations next week. In such an event it is considered extremely unlikely that Chamberlain will be in a position to lay before the House the considered views of Government in regard to this important matter. So many complex questions are raised by the Protocol that its consideration is believed to be still incomplete. Examination of the document by the Cabinet in the light of representations of the self-governing dominions and of the experts who have been called in to advise upon it is still proceeding. Closely allied with the question of the Protocol is that of security and in regard to this matter it is authoritatively stated that although the problem has been engaging the attention of ministers and experts no scheme embodying the considered opinion and collective decision of the Government has yet been reached.—R. O. W.

A Sind Official Gazette Extraordinary has been published offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the arrest of persons concerned in robbery and murder committed at Sukkur on February 22nd in which one man was murdered and a quantity of silver stolen from the premises of the firm of Walimuu Chandumal.

PROPOSED LEVY ON PRESS MESSAGES.

JOURNALIST'S FEAR OF REACTING ON ECONOMIC POSITION.

BOMBAY, Mar 3.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Journalists Association of India:

The Committee of the Journalists' Association of India protests against the decision of the Government of India to levy from 1st April 1925 the additional charge of 3 per cent. on all Press messages sent without prepayment as no satisfactory reason for such a levy has been given and as any increase in the expenditure of newspaper production will react unfavourably on the economic position of working journalists.

Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, K. C. Roy and N. C. Kelkar, vice-Presidents of the Association are authorised to wait upon the members in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour Government of India, and do the needful in the matter.

GURDWARA BILL.

SIKH COUNCILLORS REMOVE MISNUDERSTANDING.

LAHORE, March 3.

The Sub-Committee of the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council who had been discussing the Gurdwara Bill have issued the following to the Press. As some misunderstandings are being created in the minds of the Sikh public as to the progress made with the Gurdwara Bill which has been drafted by a sub-committee of the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council in consultation with Messrs. Emerson and Puckle, we take this opportunity to inform our brethren of the stage which the Bill has reached. The Bill as drafted has been before the Government and now its provisions have to be expressed in legal phraseology. The Bill is intended to be introduced as a private member's Bill. It requires the sanction of the Governor-General under Section 80 (a) of the Government of India Act before its introduction into the Legislative Council. Passage of the Bill through these stages will necessarily take some time, but every effort is being made to expedite the matter and the undersigned hope and trust that it will be ready for introduction towards the end of this session. Should, however, this be not possible owing to the necessary sanction not being received in time Government will be approached to provide special facilities for its very early introduction in the Council.—A. P.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Senate of the Bombay University is engaged at present in revising the regulations relating to the School Leaving Examination. One of the proposed regulations says:—

"The Board's Certificate will be accepted by the University of Bombay for the purposes of Matriculation, provided the candidate has passed at one and the same examination in the following five heads.

1. English.
2. A language other than English.
3. Mathematics.
4. History.
5. Elementary Science.

For the second head a list of the following languages is given from which candidate has to choose one: Marathi, Gujrati, Canarese, Sindhi Urdu, Portuguese, Sanskrit, Pali, Avesta, Pahlavi, Persian, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French and German.

In this pretty comprehensive list there is one important omission namely, that of Hindi, to which I want to draw the attention of the public and the senators of the Bombay University. When languages like Urdu, Portuguese, French and German, etc., have been included in the list one fails to understand why Hindi should not have been mentioned. Some senators may perhaps object to its inclusion, on the ground that it is neither a territorial vernacular of this Presidency nor a classical language. But cannot the same argument be advanced against Urdu and modern languages of Europe included in the list? Urdu is not a territorial vernacular of this Presidency nor can it claim to be classical. It is spoken comparatively by a small number of Mahomedans most of whom have come from northern India and settled in this Presidency. In this respect Hindi stands on the same footing as Urdu. And when the latter has been included in the list there can be absolutely no reason why Hindi should not also find a place in it.

Classical and modern languages of Europe mentioned in the list are of not much value to an ordinary student. Comparatively very few students appear for examination in these languages. There is no objection of their inclusion in the list. But they are surely less important in comparison to Hindi which can claim to be National language of India. The latter is spoken by a vast population of India and understood to a greater or less extent in almost all parts of this country. It can boast of a good store of literature which is rapidly increasing every year. Is it not, therefore, very surprising that while so many languages should have found a place in the list Hindi should not have been mentioned at all Its inclusion will only mean a mere extention of candidates' option, i.e. it will not do more than afford an opportunity to students to take up this language if they so choose. And why should this be grudged? No senator could have the least objection to this. It is hoped the Senate will, by accepting Hindi also as optional language, remove a most glaring omission.—Yours, etc.,

GHANADIYAM JETHANAND.

Hyderabad (Sindh), Feb. 24.

LEPROSY RELIEF FUND.

COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

The following letter of appeal is being widely circulated in Bombay City:—

Dear Sir,—We desire to place before you for your favourable consideration the claims of a great humanitarian movement under the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales which has been recently organised in London, with a view to free India and other countries in the Empire from the dreadful scourge of leprosy. H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the presidentship of the India Council of this British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, and has launched an All-India appeal to help forward this laudable object with moral and material support.

It is anticipated that by the application of adequate measures based upon the most recent scientific knowledge, there will be a considerable reduction in the number of lepers in India, apart from the undoubted relief afforded to the unfortunate sufferers and the possibility of restoring early cases of leprosy to something like normal health by the newly discovered methods of treatment.

The funds collected will be utilised towards:

(1) the promotion of further research into the cases and treatment of leprosy;

(2) to keep the medical profession informed of the result of these researches;

(3) to establish institution like dispensaries, hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for treatment;

(4) to provide asylums for the helpless and deformed cases;

(5) to investigate methods of cheapening the cost of the manufacture of special drugs; and

(6) educational propaganda for spreading knowledge concerning the disease among the general population.

All monies called for This Leprosy Appeal will be transmitted to the Hon. Treasurer of the India Council. The Council has undertaken to give ample consideration to the needs of the Bombay Presidency, and contributors may rest assured that their contributions will materially help the efforts which are already being made to combat leprosy throughout the Bombay Presidency.

We, the members of the Executive Committee for Bombay City of the Bombay Leprosy Appeal Fund constituted by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, desire therefore to appeal to you for your generous support in helping to rid this country from the menace of leprosy, to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted with this dire disease and to protect their families from getting infected.

Contributions should be sent to H. E. the Viceroy's Leprosy Fund Account at the Imperial Bank, Bombay.

Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 71,800 have already been received.—Yours faithfully

1. Currimbhoy Ebrahim,
2. Mohamadbhoy Hajibhoy,
3. Cawasji Jehangir,
4. Jamshedjee Jijibhoy,
5. H. P. Macnaghten,
6. Dinshaw Petit,
7. Ibrahim Rahimtoola,
8. Purshottamdas Thakurdas,
9. L. S. Hudson,
10. Ishwardas Lakhmidas,
11. Lalji Naranji,
12. Manmohandas Ramji.

Members of the Executive Committee for Bombay City of the Bombay Leprosy Appeal Fund.

LAWRENCE STATUE.

PUNJAB COUNCIL VOTES AGAINST REMOVAL.

LAHORE, March 3.

When the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day, the adjourned debate on the resolution regarding the removal of the Lawrence Statue from its present site on the Mall was resumed and after two hours lively discussion the motion was put to vote and eventually rejected by 38 votes against 24. Sir John Maynard, who made a lengthy speech opposing the motion paid a tribute to the many qualities of Lord Lawrence and the unparalleled services rendered by him to the Punjab, characterising him as the friend of the common man and the saviour of the province from Thugs, dacoits and anarchy.—A. P.

REFUND OF INDEMNITY.

The Council then discussed another non-official resolution which recommended to Government that the indemnity realised from the inhabitants and the municipal committee of Gujranwala under the Police Act of 1919 may be refunded. The mover said he did not understand why the indemnity of Rs. 2,50,000 should not be refunded in the case of Gujranwala when it had been refunded in the case of Kasur and Amritsar when similar disorders took place there in 1919 as in Gujranwala.

Sir John Maynard and Mr. Dunnet opposed the resolution on behalf of the Government saying that incidents at Kasur and Amritsar were not analogous with Gujranwala where the railway station, the post office and the church had been surrounded by the mob during the riots of 1919. The resolution was put to vote and was carried by a narrow majority of one.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday the 5th instant.

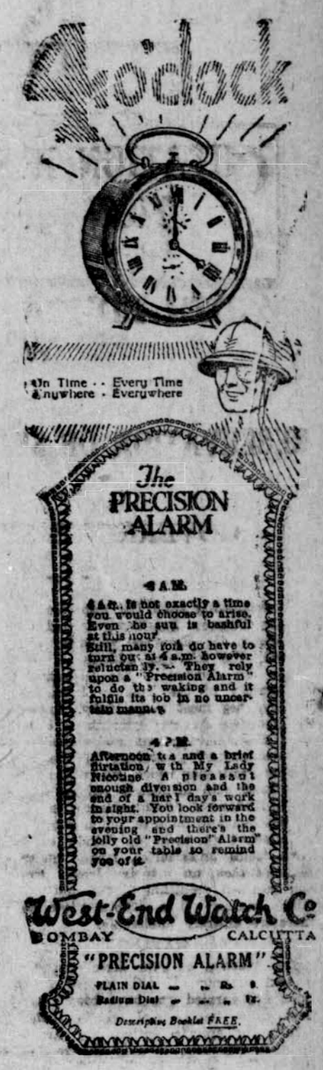
At question time to-day replying to an interpellation as to why the Government hitherto had not appointed any Indian to the post of the Chief Secretary, Sir John Maynard said that the best qualified officer available was selected for the appointment and racial considerations did not enter into the matter at all.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

SHILLONG, March 3.

The Legislative Council will discuss tomorrow the motion for adjournment protesting against the Government of India's treatment of Assam with regard to the provincial contribution.

The Council has passed a resolution urging the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of opium and asking Government to undertake the necessary legislation.—A. P.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ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OF BHAVNAGAR.

The annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar was held under the presidentship of Mowlvi Abdul Hafiz Baakza, in the Library of the Anjuman, Harris Road, on the 22nd ultimo.

Before the regular business of the meeting was proceeded with the *Fateha* ceremony for the late Sir Abdul Karim Jamal, one of the chief patrons of the Anjuman and Mr. Gulam Husain Giga, one of the Vice-Presidents was gone through. Sir Abdul Karim gave for several years one scholorship of ten rupees to Muslim students of Samaldas College and twenty scholarships of Rs. 2/8 each to Muslim boys studying English in Bhavnagar, every month through the Anjuman.

The report for the year 1924 was then read. It stated that the membership as well as financial condition of the Anjuman remained stationary. Only small sums were received towards the Hostel Fund and the Students' Help Fund.

The following office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee were elected for the current year:—

President: Mowlvi Abdul Hafiz Baakza. Vice-Presidents: Abdulla Ibrahim Gagnani, Kazi Husain Mian Rahim Mian. Nazar Ali Sharif Nathani and Rajab Ali Abdul Husain; Hon. Joint Secretaries: Hakir Fakir Md. Gulam Nabi and Ibrahim Abdul Gani Kathiwala; Treasurer: Mowlvi Abdul Hafiz Baakza Saheb; and Auditors: Mr. Shairbhai Salehbhai and Mr. Mohammad Ali Valibhai: Managing Committee: Messrs. Easan Jiva, Omar Haji Abdush Shakoor, Taju Mian Vala Mian Qurashi, Mowlvi Osman Bin Abdul Kadir Dehlawi and Mohammed Ali Hasan Ali Kamdar.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medieine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-lookfng hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public wea. I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, *i e*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

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The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

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In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has t ansformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,

Pir Gilanian, St. 13 LAHORE.

"DEIFICATION OF HUMANITY"

PRINCIPAL SOLOMON, ON SANCHI SCULPTURE.

THE INDIAN VIEW-POINT IN ART.

A meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj was held on Monday when Captain Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the School of Art delivered a lecture on "Sanchi and the Indian Point of View in Art." Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided. Capt. Solomon in the course of his speech said:—

The Buddhist artists "showed their supremacy in the vitality and independence of their creations, and like the enthusiastic artists they often utilised religious themes as an excuse for rather than as the end and aim of their productions. The Indian sculptors recognised the Sun as their Master, and worked in collaboration, not in competition with him. If we approach the Gateway, this truth will begin to have a special meaning for us, and to test it further we have but to ascend the flight of steps opposite. From the platform the results of this art producing partnership between "Surya" and Man is revealed in its magnitude. "Surya" was the teacher; the artists, his pupils, followed his dictates with rare and even meticulous skill. Across the intervening space of forty yards or so we can easily descry the majestic forms of the Elephant Capitans—the manificent right-hand bracket, and the main features of the panels carved on the architraves and columns. In the earlier hours of the morning the fine judicious carving is thrown into highest relief. The afternoon Sun leaves a half-tone over this gateway, which it sharply edges with a vivid sidelight that invests with a thrill of mystery the wonderful bracket, the elephants, and the remaining symbol of the Buddhist Faith that trident-like surmounts the highest parallel. We enter and climb the stairs to the gallery of the Stupa to view the rear of the Gateway's trebled lintel, a living series of figures in sun-gilt stone relieved and explained by the crisp blue shadows:—

> "In the older days of Art
> Builders wrought with greatest care
> Both the seen and unseen part
> For the Gods see everywhere."

CHIVALROUS WOMAN WORSHIP.

If the old Indian artists learned relief and colour from the Sun, they must have acquired the knowledge of form and proportion exemplified by the Eastern Gate from the study of Nature herself. The seven sculptured panels on the right-hand column are the Seven Heavens. It is well that we know the subject of these panels because of the very anthropomorfic rendering of the celestial forms that surround Buddha himself. The fourth and sixth panels contain particularly lovely figures of resplendent women—presumably Apsaras—in the most natural of momentary poses. Here we catch a glimpse of bangle-circled arms reaching upward to pluck rich clusters of fruits hanging from laden boughs, there of shapely busts bedecked with pendents, or the graceful outlines of jewel-girlded thighs, and those ever-recurring wonderous head-dresses varied with loving, incredible invention.

A book might be written about the hundreds of different *coiffures* of the Women of Sanchi. The Heavens are crowded with them and their jocund wearers; for what is this but the old chivalrous Woman-worship of the Ajanta Caves, in stone this time instead of paint? In the panel that represents Buddha walking on the water (on the opposite column) Nature is admitted for a change in some of her non-feminine aspects. The inimitable action of the two monkeys perched in the fruit tree is as full of humour as it is replete with all the qualities of selective observation. We shall study the love of animals further when we pass again within and look at the hosts of jungle beasts who are worshipping the Illumination of Buddha so devoutly on the interior side sometimes most happily conjoined as in the of the second architrave; and later when we visit Sanchi's Museum and see the marvellous elephant that kneels to adore Buddha's feet.

In the squares that adorn or separate the architraves the decorative and realistic are sometimes most happily conjoined as in the panel representing the Elephants bathing the mother of Buddha, who, my Indian friends assure me, may just as probably be Lakshmi. The three winged lions below are a wholly decorative concession as are the symbolic signs and flowers, which enrich the outer sides of the two columns of the gateway. But great as these decorations are, the reigning deity of the Eastern Gate is surely she who forms the right-hand bracket just beneath the lowest architrave. Here, if anywhere, is one's chance to grasp in its fullest perfection that deification of Humanity itself that was the great attainment of the Indian artists of Sanchi.

The conception of this sculptured figure and its oppositeness to its purpose are bold and delightful in the extreme. What could be better as an anterior support to the great sculptured bar, than this tree that rises and spreads so naturally from the massive group of elephants upon the capital, and its festoons of heavy foliage and mangoes? And to make a third side of the necessary triangle what more natural than the exuberent form of the woman—or Dryad who with one hand firmly grasping the fruit-laden branch above, and the other linked in a curving offshoot of the main stem bursts upon our view leaning joyously earthward with the daring indifference of youthful security? Her right foot is firmly advanced upon the bough and the toes cling to their support with almost prehensile strength and great realism, while the other foot is carelessly withdrawn into the fork of the tree as in a momentary pause in the forward swaying of the supple form. Almost to the knees the limbs are ringed with anklets; the light wisp of drapery flowing to one side that serves to accentuate the grand line of the hip is one of those "tags" of gossamer material that are the most prevalent and original feature of the unique Ajanta Cave costumes; it is the only vestige of drapery. The heavy ear ornaments, armlets, necklace, and girdle enrich but do not conceal the all-conquering and triumphant nudity. There exists not a trace either of the arrogance of immodesty or the dundence of false shame in this arborean beauty. The light in which the ancient Indian artists envisaged woman was serene, frank, and generous like that of the evening sun that scatters its gold so profusely to carpet Sanchi. Within no mean or narrow compass but in the palace of their spacious souls did they enshrine her, and so they thus enskied her image—the immortal symbol of all Beauty—stamped as was fitting in everlasting stone and outlined against the blue background of heaven.

THE LESSON.

That is the obverse of Sanchi's finest statue now let us take the reverse. To do so we follow our guide the Sun who will lead us in the afternoon behind the gateway and up into the gallery of the Stupa. In the morning the light shone from without; now it shines as it were from within, so that standing on the narrow terrace and peeping over the high balustrade we might imagine the outer scene as irradiated by the relic bearing heart of the Great Stupa. The light is now on the back of the Dryad and shows her to be not less beautiful from this than from her other aspect. But this view teaches us a different lesson, which those who would understand Indian Art would do well to con and to lay up remeberingly in their hearts. The art of the Sculptor is here made clearer, as though he were willing to place the key of the riddle in the hands of those who cared to seek it *within* the Golden Gate. We cannot solve the mystery of genius, but can usefully try to learn the moral part of its work, that is, the means employed by the master in the making of this statue. The artist evidently viewed his problem primarily as one of architectual decoration. He had to make a triangle and then to hide with Art the scientific fact of its existence. So he carved this figure, and standing behind it we are also to some extent behind the mind of the Master watching its workings. The silhouette being the fundamental motive of the work, note how the interstices between the arms, head, and waist and the branched tree form in themselves beautiful patterns which might be copied as freehand forms of charmed irregularity. Remember that from the front view these open spaces, through which we are now looking downward upon the grass-grown courtyard are filled in with purest turquoise, and that the figure now simply sun-tinted was once ochered over with colour. How simply every feature not essential to the outline is treated! The fan of unbound hair spreads Egyptian-wise in rippling lines as the main adornment of the form. But what majesty has been achieved by that consummate outline itself we shall perceive if we simply trace it as a map, and so mark the nobility and expressiveness of its contours and angles. This is one side—the decorative side of Indian Art; but we shall discover from the study of this Dryad of Sanchi that triune entity of which Indian Art consists, a sublime union of the purely Decorative, the Realistic, and the purely Spiritual. This is felt rather than seen; for the differences between the one and the other are to be found not in the fields of artistic knowledge however wide but in the *terra incognita* of taste. She of Sanchi in fact conveys in her two aspects the main viewpoint of India in Art and in aesthetics, and this is a matter of vital moment not only to India herself but to the whole World; because the Indian viewpoint is an asset which mankind may perhaps destroy but can never recreate. The Indian feels this instinctively; hence much of his conservatism, his apparent lack of reciprocity, his unflinching determination to arrest the attrition of his artistic territories by encroaching seas of external influence. It is largely a contest between the affirmations of the Utilitarian and the negations of the Idealist, and the latter will not listen until he is assured that the mansions of his soul are not to be razed in the process of social reconstruction. To many Indians even life itself is not so desirable as to be purchased by the surrender of a portion of that patrimony of Beauty to which the humblest cultivator, his wife, and the bronze cupid who blesses their union are heirs. Their's is a legacy that dignifies and elevates; that cannot be amassed because it is inherent, because it emanates as much from themselves as from the surroundings of which they are part and parcel. This will help us to appreciate the point of view which makes the Indian Artist regard the Cave Temples of Ajanta and the Topes and Gateways of Sanchi not as ruins but as living oracles of art. He does not so much copy those frescoes, these carvings, as absorb their mighty emanations. He sees things in the same way as did those earlier artists.

There are no "Old Masters" properly speaking in our Indian Galleries because there are none in India. The living semblance is too well-known to make one inclined to regard deceased genius as dead; for ancient powers are delegated to a million skilful Indian fingers to-day. Stirred by a national spirit the old artistic genius of the country is beginning its new Avatar; and both Eastern and Western observers are welcoming the wonderful Renaissance that has begun as a new impetus for Art; for the stable artistic traditions of India cannot but prove invaluable to a world that, involuntarily perhaps, has committed the image of Art to the melting pot. It is for India to say whether Art shall finally emerge from the ordeal fearful in form as the monster of Frankenstein, or adorable as the Goddess Shree.

BOMBAY'S NEW WOMEN J. P.'S.

Among the newly appointed Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay are five ladies. Miss F.M. Chiai, Miss B. A. Engineer, M.B.E., Mrs. Manekbai Premchand, Miss Kashibai Nowrange, L.M. & S., Miss E. Turner Watts, M.D., B.B. (Lond.)

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FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I look for the favour of your kindly publishing the following few lines in your widely read paper.

Referring to the warning issued by the Government of India to the public against receiving Currency notes of the denomination of 100 Rs. and the advice to the public to the equlity of the paper by dipping the note in water for a little while when it would be noticed the water mark would completely disappear I should like to know whether at law I can compel a person tendering me a 100 Rs. note to hold his soul in patience untill I have purified the note by giving it an ablution in pure water and cleared it of the charge of forgery.

The above query raises another one, equally important, whether in the eye of law it is an offence to refuse to accept a note which arouses some suspicion as to its genuine quality.

I hope some one knowing the law about Currency notes or, at least the Director of Public Information, will clear my difficulties—difficulties which must be felt by all those who have to handle notes day and night.— Yours etc.

G. P. MERCHANT.

100, Dontad Cross Lane.
Bombay.

QUALITY OF IMPORTED TEA.

LONDON, March 3.

In the Commons at question time, replying to a suggestion that the Board, of Trade should fix the minimum standard of quality for imported tea. Mr. Cunliffe Lister promised to convey the suggestion to the Minister of Health but expressed the opinion that such measures would tend to check importation of sound low priced teas to the disadvantage of the poor consumers. —Reuter's Special.

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